PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
23rd Jan	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	......	..
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	......	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 8 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available, for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES Booked without charge.
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BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	28th Jan. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Gresson House 14, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 25th Jan.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KASARA	1,195	Thur 28th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 22nd Jan.	6 a.m.	† (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mohamera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 150
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 826; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fare to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	25th Jan.
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	4th Feb
KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	15th Feb
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Points
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.................... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000 000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
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BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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FRUIT
REFRESHING
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
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SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

ANY person having CLAIMS against the GROCERY, SUPPER, or LIQUOR BAR, of the Regimental Institute, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, are hereby requested to present the same for settlement previous to the 25th instant.

F. J. DUNCAN, Major,
President, Regimental Institute,
2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES OF PENSIONED AND DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army required for employment, in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Panjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the Officers referred to at the places above mentioned—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. HUDSON,
OFFG. DEPT. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil of LOOKMANJI SULEMANJI, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Pakmodia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

1. MAHOMEDALLY LOOKMANJI, 2. SHAIK SHARAFALLY MAMOOJI, 3. HUSSONALLY SULEMANJI and 4. MAHOMEDALLY HAKIMJI, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, residing respectively at Bungri Bazar, Shaik Memon Street, Morland Road, Byculla, and Pakmodia street outside the Fort of Bombay, the Surviving Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Codicil.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 15th day of January, 1909.

Messrs. JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE Public and especially Mill and Factory Owners using Steam Boilers are hereby notified that the undermentioned MARSHALL, SONS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have not now and never have had any connection whatsoever with John Marshall and Company, Limited, Clyde Boiler Works, Motherwell (Scotland), whose local Agents now are or recently were Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., 43 Forbes Street, Bombay.

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.,
Britannia Iron Works,
Gainsborough.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
Ballard Road.
CALCUTTA BRANCH:—
99, Clive Street.

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

for the Skin is Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

The Great Eastern Remedy

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious Imitations.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From PANDIT KOILAS NATH SUKUL, *Physician to H. H. the Maharaja of Bulrampore.*—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as Purifier a of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months, I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, three of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable 'Essence of Neem;' it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From MR. B. L. D. A.—"I am happy to say that the 'Neem' is doing a great deal of good to the patient, and I think he will ask me to write in a day or two for some more."

From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—"I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of 'Essence of Chiretta' and two bottles of 'Sarsaparilla;' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BAREILL.—"Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V. P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

From BABU P. S., ANARKULLI, LAHORE.—"Please send to my address two bottles of your 'Essence of Neem' at an early date. Last year, I sent for 2 bottles of this; it did excellent good to my son-in-law who was suffering with a worse type of skin diseases."

From MISS N. G. JAUN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—"I have had bad health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

From G. M. C., ALLAHABAD—"Sirs, will you be so good as to send your world-renowned medicine 'Essence of Neem' or Purifier of Human Blood, one bottle, per Value-Payable Post and oblige."

From MR. V. H., TOOP BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send to my address as soon as possible, one bottle of Dr. E. J. Lazarus's 'Essence of Neem' (the Purifier of Blood) by value-payable parcels I have used one bottle already and found it very useful. Please send me one more bottle by return of mail."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

(*Kindly given by Mr. KHATAO.*)

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Survivors from the Earthquakes in SOUTH ITALY.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, at 9-30 P.M.,

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. Collie.	Miss Bolus.
Madame Lilian Stone.	Mr. Comfort.
Mrs. Millard.	Mr. Rhenius.
Miss Heaton.	Mr. Schmuck.
Miss Willis.	Mr. Siywell.
Miss Gladys Heaton.	Signor Scrinzi.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's Band will play under the direction of Edward Behr.

Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS have generously arranged to supply REFRESHMENTS during the evening, and to hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

will be the last Exhibition of this week's
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE,
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
AND
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Sceneries amongst which
THE GRAND
PUBLIC "SALAMELIK" AT THE HAMIDIE
In the Presence of the
SULTAN ABDUL-HAMID.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.
A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

REMEMBER SUNDAY, 24th JANUARY.
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW
From 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
when 3 handsome PRIZES will be given to the Ticket holders.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Lady's Rudge-Whitworth, little used. Rs. 125 or offers.—Apply to "F.," care of this Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports. Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap. Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadow Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Webercy, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Tak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantites with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

POONA.—No. 9, Lothian Road, TO SUBLET, for eight months, from middle of March, Furnished. Apply, Col. J. DALLAS, 9, Lothian Road, Poona.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Our sitters. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moor Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5 Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 21. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALSEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap. Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay".

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED TO BORROW Rs. 700, for 12 months at moderate interest. Security given, Address Box No. 995, care of this paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at the corner of Haines and Ripon Road, near Jacob Circle.

H. C. Suit No. 643 of 1903.
Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor,
vs.
Khatizabibi, widow of Mahomed Younas Coor.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed Property THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd January at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the messuages or tenements thereon, situate on the west side of Haines Road in the town and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 956 1-2 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 113 and 133, New Nos. 13617, Old Survey No. 374 and 374, and New Survey No. 1c-3500, 2c-3500, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 4435 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8), Street Nos. 300 A, to 300 C, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Haines Road, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Mangaldas Tapidas, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Tyaballi Ebrahimji and partly by the property of Dr. Boccaro.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, alm'rah, sofas, easychairs, chest-of-drawers, large sized English iron safe by John Port, iron safe.

1 Upright piano by R. Gors and Kalmann in good order.

A quantity of stationery consisting of C. W. A. papers and envelopes, Laroche's papers and envelopes, Scott's grey note paper and envelopes, Victoria grey note paper and envelopes, Brandauer's pens, rubbers.

1 American new foot sewing-machine with accessories

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 " vis-a-vis.
1 Dogcart.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS to secure, Genuine Old China and Old Curiosities in Ivory, Jade, Embroidery and other Works of Arts.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on account of the concerned, a collection of old valuable Chinese porcelain and rare works of arts consisting of Kang-he vases, bowls, plates, Keen-lung vases, jars, bottles, flower-holders, insense burners, ginger jars, blue and white plates, bowls in coral decoration, blue and brown bottles, Nankin flower-holders, beakers, satsuma vases, powdered blue cups, vases, blan-de china-spoons, flower-holders, grass marked three colored plates, including costly specimens of jade carvings, painted ivory, ivory netsukes, valuable jade snuff bottles, rare Tibetan paintings, brass and bronze articles, embroidered sleeves, collars, teapoy covers, etc.

The goods are on view.
Catalogues on application.

Special attention of collectors is drawn to this sale as such a valuable and old collection is really offered for Public Sale.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Falkland and Khetwady Back Road, Mahim and Versova.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimabai, widow, and others.................. Paintiffs
vs.
Ismail Haji Ahmed and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property:—

LOT. No. 3. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 23rd January 1909 AT 5 p. m. (S. T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with an extensive stable for 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold batty ground, containing by admeasurement 3,300 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. A. 8-8 and New Survey No. 1-5586 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under Ward Nos. 2266 (3), 2266 (2), 2266 (1), 2269 (1) 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1), 69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303, 289 to 301, 1, 18, 19, 2, 3, 3A, 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Laduck Khoji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandoo and on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35 HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 540-544, case No. 292, Memonwada Road.

Building Street Nos. 15, 15, 11-13, 17-19, 10-14, 21-23, 25-27, case Nos. 269, 273, 272, 274 A, 283, 286, 287, Jail Road and Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 45, case No. 103, Khetwadi 2nd Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF COIR ROPE, COIR YARN, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 a.m. (noon) S. T, in the godown No. 166-168, Dongri Street, by order of the Insurance offices concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. B. Kotewal—

A quantity of coir rope, coir yarn, &c., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1909.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
Fenchurch St., LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Australian gelding, shown in harness.
1 black gelding and one brown gelding, both go well in harness and saddle.
1 four cylinder 5 seated, 10-12 H. P. Coventry Humber Motor Car, ignition by accumulators, fitted with wood, complete with 2 side lamps, 2 head lamps and 1 rear lamp, horn and tools. The car is in perfect working order. Cost originally Rs. 7,000. Sold as the owner is going in for a larger car.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Anchorage," Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Robert, Benjamin and Ahmed Dewji and Brothers, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, dressing chest of of drawers, clothe presses, marble top dressing and washand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, one Milner safe, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric fans, gloves, and fittings, one C. Spring rubber-tyred victoria in good order with a bay waler horse and a set of harness, one English brougham in very good order, etc., etc., the property of H. Stiller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On Friday, the 29th Inst, at 2 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sea View, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome large mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and cabinet ornaments, China and Japanese vases, richly open carved blackwood funiture, an ebonised cottage piano in good order, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, marble top tables and teapoys, horses and carriages, garden pots, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The property of A. L. Whitell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD:
SUIT No. 769 of 1908.

Gangadas Motilal and others..............Plaintiffs,
vs.
Bai Devkerbai and others..................Defendants

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, at the instance of R.D. Sethna, Esqr, the Receiver appointed in the above suit sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T) the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,097 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Bombay under Ward No. 1864 and 1866, and Street-Nos. 22 (a), 160 (a) and 160 (b), and bearing Collector's Old No. 204, New No. 1576, Old Survey No. 219 and New Survey. No. 130 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Cavel Street, on or towards the South by the property of Damoder Madhavji, on or towards, the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Manji Walji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys, for the said receiver at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions form the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the site, the following building plots for the terms of 999 years

Plot No.	112 A	about	450	square yards.
"	44	"	481	"
"	45	"	459	"

For further particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for building, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TASGAON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY NEAR SATARA.

The following immoveable property and Machinery will be sold by Public Auction, in one lot as a going concern, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the instance of the parties concerned, on SATURDAY, the 6th February next, at the hour of 4 o'clock, in the afternoon (Standard Time), at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort:—

PARTICULARS.

1st.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 25 gunthas, and Registered under Survey No. 369, and Assessed under No. 1294, and situate at Tasgaon, in the District of (Zilla), Satara, Sub-district (Taluka) Tasgaon, Village (Kasba), Bhilawadi, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land bearing No. 366, on or towards the west by the land bearing Survey No. 369, on or towards the north by the property of Ganoo bin Doongri, and on or towards the south by public road and beyond that (land bearing) Survey No. 368.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of new land containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 20 gunthas, and registered under Survey No. 369, and Assessed under No. 1294, and situate at Tasgaon in the District of (Zilla) Satara, Sub-district (Taluka) Tasgaon, Village (Kasba) Bhilwadi and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land bearing No. 369, hereinbefore first described, or or towards the west by the land bearing No. 370, on or towards the north by the property of Ganu bin Doongri, on or towards the south by the public road leading to Bhilwadi and

3rdly:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 13 acres and 9 1-2 gunthas, and Registered under Survey No. 365 and situate at Tasgaon in the district (Zilla) of Satara, sub-district (Taluka) Tasgaon, village (Kasba) Bhilwadi, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land bearing No. 366, on or towards the west by the land bearing No. 436, on or towards the north by the land bearing No. 436, belonging to Krishnarao Yeshwant Jog, and on or towards the south by the land bearing No. 369, belonging to the said Krishnarao Yeshwant Jog, together with the buildings, tenements, bungalows and godowns and all singular 26 double Roller Gins (Platt Brothers) and one full cotton press (country-made), engine, boiler, machinery, plant, great implements, tools, articles and materials, whatsoever now lying in and upon the above hereditaments and premises and used in or in connection with the business of the said Ginning and Press Factory, according to the particulars thereof set out in the list annexed to the particulars and conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Auctioneers or at the Office of Messrs. Manekhlal, Jamsetji & Hiralal, Solicitors, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizing interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS:—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturday:—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co. (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.


Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

Largest Importers in India of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions at our Establishments in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premiums.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old Issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Prome 2,299 tons, Captain E. Masson will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo, and Dr. Basser, Mr. R. Jarman, and Mr. D. Bradley as passengers.

THE steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons, Captain E. Sceary sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana 2,123 tons, Captain J. Ross, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 1,319 tons Captain M. Jacobson arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Glenbe 2,649 tons Captain T. R. Sloane sailed yesterday for Port Said for orders.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer E. F. Ferdinand 3,873 tons, Captain E. Netsche arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itinda 3,398 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and coal.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Moshtari 1,109 tons, Captain T. L. Green sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons Captain R. H. Brown arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and Mrs Stewart and child as passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan 3,288 tons, Captain C. E. Darby arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Auchenblae 3,288 tons Captain G. Mary arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Heneage.R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson ....R I Marine
R I M Lawrence Comdr E Stooken.........R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 21.

Arcadia ....3574 Hayward..................P & O Co
Auchenblae ......2597 Marg......
Bahadur ....2936 Cubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Blake.................2396 Hill..........W & A Graham & Co
Braziliana.........2438 Tomblyn.....................Cory Bros
Cintra ....1917 ...Kaselvurn...................M M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claverock...2440 Urquhart ....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys.............K Nixon & Co
Clan Buchanan...3288 Darley...................F Muir & Co
Galavale.........244 Sceary...................Cory Brothers Co
Hrathlay ....2850 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Inocerva ......2572 Nicholas ....T Morrison & Co
Itinda...............3398 Shepherd......................M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser ....K N & Co
Linga......957 Rothwell ....Karachi 22-1 M M & Co
Linga ......951 Cutbush ....Karachi 22-1 M M & Co
Mortlake......1737 Batten ....N F T Morrison & Co
Marmora.....5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin ....M M & Co
Nurani.............2870 Clingan.Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda 1961 ......Chappel ....Busreh 25-1.M M & Co
Queda ....944 Ccope ....M M & Co
Reichftag ....1319 Jacobson ....A. Strande
Shah Najam ....2751 Foster.....................Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2830.......... Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singu......1912 Murison ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Sealda...................3437 Brown ....M M & Co
Umsinga ....1894 Robertson................R A Willis
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson ....T Jeewandas
Wearmouth......2340 Catto.................The Bombay Co
Zinnia.............2339 Clarke ....A Yule
Madura ......1273 Dickinson ...P Gulf 25-1...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Melbourne......2395 Stafford ......Dunkirk and Leith 27-1 W & A G & Co
B Aleppo...2537...Brandley...Hull 31-1...F Muir & Co
C & R City of Madras. 3048 McFee ......Karachi 28-1 K Nixon & Co
D & E Prome... 2299 Mason... A'werp 22-1 K N & Co
H Congella ....2022 House...Zanzibar 28-1 R A Willis
K Monsoori...1735 Hannah..P'Gulf..30-1..B & P S N Co
L Dumra...762 McDiarmid ...P Gulf 28-1 ...M M & Co
O Kilchattan.2418 Higgins...A'werp23-1 W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels.2931 Gronan...K'chi 20-1..W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Caithness.......2222 Taylor......Rotterdam.......28-1 W & A G & Co
2 Castalia... . 4081 Hamilton ....Liverpool 27-1 W & A Graham & C
3 E. F. Ferdinand 3843 ......Nitische ...Trieste27-1 A L S N Co
4 Zoroaster.2376.Wealkew...Calcutta 23-1 G M Ajam
5 Africa.......2521 Bodessich.Trieste.1-2 A L S N Co
6 Vorwaerts...2727 Bedmars...Kobe25-1 A L S N Co
12 Bavoa......3794 Benton ...Japan 29-1......P & O Co

M W D D

Persia ....4198 Haughton.........London ......30-1-09 P & O S Co

H W P D

Penani ...552 Shamsudin ...B'nagar 23-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati. 513 Fakeera......Karachi23-1 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	H M S Hyacinth s.	Heneage	Colombo, Jan. 18
	Itinda s	Shepherd......	Calcutta, Jan. 6
	E F Ferdinand s...	Nelsche	Kobe, Dec. 12
	Reichstag s.........	Jacobson	Beira, Jan. 5
	Auchenblae s	Marg	Calcutta, Jan. 9
	Clan Buchanan s..	Darley	Cardiff, Dec. 10
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon, Jan. 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Bardistan s.........	Davies	Antwerp
	Kola s.................	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Australien s	Baretge	Marseilles
	Moshtari s..........	Green	Persian Gulf, &c
	Galavale s	Socary	Calcutta
	Loodiana s	Ross	Calcutta, &c
	Glinbe s	Sleane	Port Said

The steamer Prome, Mason for Hull and Antwerp obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer City of Madras for Liverpool &c.
" Reichstag for Zanzibar &c.
" E F Ferdinand for Trieste &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Company's steamer Marmora with the homeward mails of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 20th Jan.

The P and O Company's steamer Macedonia with the outward mails of the 15th instant, passed Suez at 10 p. m. on Wednesday, the 20th Jan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
15	Shadwell	London
15	[illegible]	Antwerp
18	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—28 bales wool, Hirji Metha and Co; 80 bales wool, Ebji Shewjee; 66 bales wool, T Chimandas; 36 bales wool, F Khoopchand; 50 bales wool, N Khatow; 49 bales wool, G H H Curumally; 52 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 2,200 cwts linseed, Glade and Co; 195 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 74 bales wool, D Nagji.

City of Madras s—11 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 balee, hemp, J N Kapadia; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—5 cwts dryfish, C F Vakeel and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—98 casks skins, H M Halem.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Madras s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 990 cwts gingellyseed, 455 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 9,000 cwts linseed, 3,999 cwts groundnuts, 7,518 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Castalia s—620 cwts teelseed, 180 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—203 casks salted skins, H M Halem.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—65 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s— 4, 000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 25,149 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Kilchattan s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kilchattan s—120 bales cottonfly and waste, W L Potinge and Co; 100 bales cottonfly and waste, C Heerji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Melbourne s—110 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 784 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—97 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 100 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—501 cwts poppyseed, 501 gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 5,001 cwts. gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

Glenlee s—13,392 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—500 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—160 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 1,200 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

E F Ferdinand s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 7,003 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—56 cwts sharkfins, K N Meane and Co.

Vorwaerts s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,250 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—4,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1009 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

Vorwaerts s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 2,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 218 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Vorwaerts s—1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranie and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Vorwaerts s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd January.

532. DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress, Khaki and Caps.

536. RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 24th inst.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd January.

687—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant :—

Saturday, 23rd instant—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Uniform.

688.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd January.

1. There will be Class Firing and Practice at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next, the 23rd instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next, the 27th instant at 7-15 a. m.

Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club.

Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night.

Forage, Picketing pegs, and heel ropes, will be provided on the Camp ground.

There will also be a few unfurnished tents available for the use of members. Train leaves Colaba 6-10. Church Gate 6-15. Grant Road 6-26 A. M.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

3. The following is published for information :—Government Resolution, General Department No. 130 dated Bombay Castle 11th January 1909.

Second Lieutenant the Honorable Mr. Henry Edward Edleston Procter, to be Lieutenant vice H. S. Symons resigned dated 17th December 1909.

Herbert Stanley Reed to be Second Lieutenant to complete establishment. Dated 17th December 1908.

H. R. E. PROCTER, Lieut.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BHABHA—PANDAY—January 18, Jehangir, son of Hormasji J. Bhabha, Inspector General of Education Mysore State, to Meherbai, youngest daughter of Framji D. Panday.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HIBBERT-WARE—January 14, at Jammalamadugu, the wife of Rev. G. Hibbert-Ware, S. P. G. Mission, Kalsapad, a son.

LEWIS—January 18, to the Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Lewis, of the London Mission, Bellary, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FINNIS—GALLOWAY.—January, 11, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Major John Fortescue Finnis, 53rd Sikhs, F. F., to Nancy Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Galloway.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 11-22m. Low water. 5-45m., 5-27a.

P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 8th January, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Meeting of Faculty of Arts, Bombay University, for Election of a Syndic, Convocation Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Prize distribution, Mandvi Anglo-Vernacular School and Presentation of an address, Empire Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, January 23.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 26m.

Sunday, January 24.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

Monday, January 25.—Dedication of the Church of St. Peter, Mazagon—Service and Sermon by the Bishop, 6 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Concert in aid of survivors from earthquakes in South Italy, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

Tuesday, January 26.—Bombay Hunt, Irla. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m., Sun sets 6h. 28m.

Wednesday, January 27.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.

Thursday, January 28.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's String Band, Town Hall, 9-30 to 11 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets 6h. 29m.

A KINDLY ACT.—The Committee of the Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School at Byculla have kindly granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. (100) one hundred to the widow and the children of the late Mr. Anthony de Souza one of their teachers, who worked in the above institution for a short period of ten months only.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Conversational Meeting announced at the house of Mr. B. S. Turkhud to-morrow has been postponed till Saturday the 30th instant. The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthana Mundir, Girgaon on Sunday the 24th instant at 9 a. m. (S.T.) when Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A, will expound Plato's "Republic."

THE MOGUL MASJID INCIDENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, [illegible] ed with causing mischief in a place of worship, thereby hurting the feelings of worshippers in the Mogul Masjid, in Jail Road, the damage being done to the extent of Rs. 200. The incident happened on the morning of the 18th instant under circumstances already reported. The Police Surgeon who examined the accused reported that he was of unsound mind and that he was unable to make his defence. The Magistrate ordered him to be detained in custody pending the orders of Government, to whom the matter has been reported.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—H. E. the Governor's band will play the following programme of music at St. George's Hospital at 5-30 this evening.

March............Saint George ....Allier
Valse ....Chantilly ....Waldteufel
Grand Selection ....La Traviata ....Verdi
Suite ....In Days of Old...............Ball
Romance from Tannhauser .....Lied an den Abendstern...Wagner
Mazurka ....Fein's Liebchen ....Komzak

THE "SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS WELCOME" HALL.

AT the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Welcome" Hall at Colaba, on Wednesday afternoon, was celebrated the first anniversary of the institution, which was opened last year by General Greenfield. Among those present were: General Greenfield, Lady Hughes, Colonel Western Burnbury, Commander Litchfield, Captain Bailey, Dr. Marrett and others.

In the course of his report Dr. Marrett said: "In submitting this our first report of the revival of the work begun by Mrs. Briggs nearly thirty years ago among the soldiers and sailors of Bombay and suspended for a short period, we feel we have great cause for thankfulness for the manifest signs for success and encouragement we have to place on record. The work done, though taxing our utmost resources, was made easy and encouraging by the marked kindness and help afforded us by General Greenfield and the officers of the Garrison. We cannot forget that the success of the two visits paid by 'The Welcome" party to the Convention at Khandalla was due to General Greenfield's kindness and the Commandant's ready and generous help in supplying us with camp outfit and conveniences, which enabled about thirty of our men to spend a pleasant and profitable time at this religious gathering. In concluding we desire to call your attention to the serious problem facing us as we venture into a new year's work, the keener interest and appreciation of our work by the men during the recent months, the rapid growth of our membership and the unsuitableness of our present accommodation compels us to face the problem of enlarging our borders and finding a home suitable to the varied interests of the work. That in these present quarters we will not be able to accommodate the men, we are positive. While regretting very much that the departure of the Royal Scots will thin our ranks and break the connection of interest that has been steadily winning the men to our side, we rejoiced to hear that the Glosters who are to succeed them come with a reputation of being strongly Christian and numbering amongst them a band of Christian men as large as our own. However we intend doing all in our power to bring before the notice of the Glosters before they arrive in Bombay, the existence of our work and we hope on their arrival to give them such a hearty welcome that they will gladly throw in their lot with us and make full and free use of "The Welcome." If the men respond as we anticipate we will be compelled to face the question "When do we intend accommodating them?"

Lady Hughes then addressed the meeting. She spoke of the necessity of encouraging the spiritual work among the soldiers and sailors and eulogised the services of General Greenfield to that deserving cause. She dwelt upon the need of a proper organization and the enlargement of the building and commended the good work done by Dr. Marrett.

General Greenfield, in addressing the assembly, said that he was sure they would all join him in thanking Lady Hughes for the earnest interest she had shown in the religious work among the soldiers. She had unselfishly shown great devotion to their cause and if it were possible to make an organization they could certainly rely upon her support. Unfortunately, he would leave them shortly but he was sure, his successor and other officers would give every support to Dr. Marrett in his work.

A portrait of Dr. Marrett subscribed for by the soldiers was then unveiled.

A vote of thanks was passed to Lady Hughes, General Greenfield, Commander Litchfield and Colonel Western Burnbury and the proceedings terminated.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perpect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	20	6	45 p.m.	15	51
Teheran ...	21	2	0 p.m.	0	54
Suez	21	2	15 p.m.	0	45

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Casta Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (12-1-09).

In continuation private telegrams for provinces Messina and Reggio, Calabria are accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Djedda Souakim interrupted (20-1-09.)

Bhamo route to China right (21-1-09).

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place in Dacca, Eastern Bengal, in the middle of February, between James T. Rankin, I.C.S., and Mary Ellen (Muriel) Macdonald, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Macdonald, C.E., P. W. D.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JANUARY 21.

With the exception of a fall of a quarter inch of rain at Gaya and slight precipitation in Kashmir, the weather has been dry everywhere.

Clouds here decreased in Rajputana and increased in North-east India.

Barometric pressure is very abnormal and thunderstorms are probable in central parts of the country and North-east India, in which areas temperature is considerably higher than usual.

Forecast—Light precipitation is likely to continue in Kashmir and thundershowers are probable in the Central Provinces and North-east India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21ST JANUARY 1909.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat prospects improving.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls. Cotton picking partially begun and crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls but suffering from cold winds and damaged by frost.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable, Mornings cold and dewy. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent, crop accounts satisfactory and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls and could scarcely look better. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun and crop estimate 6 annas.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the Central Districts but are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the South-West and the North Punjab and Normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-west but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is low at Agra and Jhansi and normal at the other stations; night temperature is normal in the area of clear skies and remains high over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over the whole division. Humidity continues in excess in Lower Sind but is normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature has risen and is now normal; the minimum is generally higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear on the Kathiawar Coast but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture in West Central India and North Gujarat but continues damper than usual over the rest of the division. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess in West Central India but has fallen and is now generally normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud persists in the northern half of the division but in the southern half skies remain clear, Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual at Bombay but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad but are clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is generally normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in Sind, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of West Central Indian and Central Provinces; no precipitation has however occurred anywhere.

Dry weather is again likely over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CANROBERT AFTER THE SURRENDER AT METZ.

It was either on October 31 or November 1, that on the invitation of Marshal Canrobert I lunched with him and his staff at Laronde. It was to me full of tragic interest to see the old Marshal, so familiar a name to all Englishmen from the days of the Crimean War, brave as a lion, adored by his soldiers, about, after three months of fighting and hardship, to be parted from his men and sent as a prisoner into Germany. Naturally I avoided touching on any topic of the moment which might be painful, and he talked to me more of his old Crimean days, of the Duke of Cambridge, of the Queen, whom he had seen on his visit to England, and of those troops whom more than all others he admired—"les Ig-lan-ders, avec leurs jupes." His staff took me into corners and, with brimming eyes, told me anecdotes of the Marshal's splendid personal bravery.—From "Some Memories of My Spare Time, 1856-1885," by General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., in "Blackwood."

THE marriage arranged between Mr. James Molesworth Blair, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), only son of Charles Blair, Esq., of Glenfoot, Tillecoultry, N. B., and Lilian Louise Archer (Archie), elder daughter of Lt.-Colonel Julian, C. M. G., R. A. M. C., will take place at Kasauli in April.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" Jan. 21.)

Mr Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for one month.

Mr Umiashankar Gaurishankar Trivedi should continue to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Mr Mehta.

Mr Sumitra Anant Hatteyangadi, BA, LL B, passed, on the 4th January an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr Purshottam Vinayak Kelkar, Acting Mahalkari of Mokhada in the district of Thana is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Jekisondas Bhailal, Acting Mamlatdar of taluka Pardi in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

A temporary appointment of Additional First Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge on Rs. 500 per mensem, from the 1st February up to the 30th April 1909, is made and Mr. Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, appointed to hold it and to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, with power under section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Mr. Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

Mr. Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

Mr. Trimbak Vineyak Chandorkar, Acting Mahalkari of peta Parola in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Jasvantrai Dulerai Rana, B.A., LL.B., passed, on the 4th January, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, B.A., on relief by Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., to be on special duty in connection with the introduction of new forms of tagai accounts.

Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M. A. (Bombay,) Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days on full pay and for nine days on half pay with effect from the 18th instant or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Pandurang Vaman Kane, M. A. (Bombay), to act as Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M. A. (Bombay), or pending further orders.

Mr. Balkrishna Vinayak Deshmukh, B.A., L.L.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. Gopalshanker Venishanker Bhachech, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, is grantad privilege leave for one month from the 5th instant.

Mr. N. V. Chandavarkar, Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi in the Dharwar District, has been granted leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 5th December and Mr. M. R. Harpanhalli, B. A., Head Karkun, appointed to act as Mamlatdar during Mr. Chandavarkar's deputation on audit duty, should continue until further orders.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. R. H. Ireland to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi in place of Mr. C. Percy Jones, resigned.

The following transfers of Excise Sub-Inspectors are ordered on public grounds:—Anant Yeshwant Sule, Sub-Inspector, Nevasa and Sheygaon, Ahmednagar District, on Rs. 40 and substantive pro tem. on Rs. 50, to be Sub-Inspector, Bombay on the same pay. Anant Shridhar Satbhai, Sub-Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 40 to be Sub-Inspector, Nevasa and Shevgaon, Ahmednagar District, on the same pay.

Mr. Vinayak Kashinth Thathe, District Inspector, Shirpur Range, West Khandesh District, on Rs. 100, was granted two months' leave on medical certificate with effect from the 1st August 1908, and Mr. Shaik Usman Abdulnatu, District Inspector, Shahada Range, on Rs. 100, directed to hold charge in addition to his own.

The following probationers passed the Salt Departmental Examination held at Matunga on the 9th, 10th and 11th November. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs. M. J. Wagle, Clerk, Chief Account Office, S. R. Karande, Clerk, Chief Account Office, Mukund Mahadeo Kanekar, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Uran, Dattatraya Balkrishna Vaidya, 9 monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Uran, Gopal Ganesh Karnik, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Panvel, Keshav Sakharam Ginder, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Karanja, Shankar Sakharam Shirodkar, 9-monthly Karkun, Trombay Barge, Narayan Babu Tankar, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Karanja, Sakharam Shivram Lotlikar, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, Panvel, Vasudeo Balkrishna Vaidya, 9-monthly Clerk, taluka Panvel, Shankar Parashram Samant, Weigh Clerk, taluka Bassein, S. S. Sule, Clerk Chief Account Office, Yeshwant Martoba Mitbandar, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk taluka Shewa, Vithal Ramchandra Borkar 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Shewa, Tatoba Raghoba Pantvaidya, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Ghodbandar, Kanoo Dhondu Tondwalkar, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk Shewa, Moreshwar Narayan Pradhan, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Karanja, V. B. Acharya, Clerk, Chief Account Office, Balkrishna Shankar Govekar, Weigh Clerk, taluka Bassein, Malhar Rajaram Gadkari, 9 monthly Karkun, taluka Pen, Dattatraya Trimbak Tungare, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Uran, Sadashiv Balaji Joshi, 9-monthly Karkun Tarapur, Sayad Abdul Gaffar Kaderi, Daroga, taluka Panvel, Hari Krishna Dharap, 9-monthly Weigh Clerk, taluka Uran, Damodar Krishna Javle, Karkun, Barge Bassein.

Mr. Sadashiv Balkrishna Joshi, Head Clerk, is appointed to do duty as Clerk of the Court of the District Court of Khandesh, at Dhulia, during the absence of Mr. Gopalrao Narayan Tuljapurkar on leave or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. K. Norris Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmednagar District is invested with additional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Keshav Janardan Agashe to be President of the Taluka Local Board of Satara vice Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe, resigned.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S., to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Koregaon, Khatav and Man in the Satara District vice Mr. Keshav Janardan Agashe, resigned.

Mr. Shankerlal Nanalal, Hospital Assistant. Dohad is appointed to be a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Dohad in the Panch Mahals District vice Mr. Mahomed Usuf Dadabhai, resigned.

Mr. Keshav Janardan Agashe, Deputy Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board. Satara, vice Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe, resigned.

Mr. Shri Krishna Khanderao Bengali, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board, Nagar, vice Mr. Lakshman Khanderao Kulkarni, resigned.

The election of Mr. Raghunath Krishna Risbud, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Baglan in the Nasik District is approved.

Mr. Shahurao Ramkrishna Modak is nominated a councillor of the Ahmednagar Municipality vice Mr. D. G. Churchill on 15 (2) (e) of Act III of 1901.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, Assistant Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Boards of Koregaon, Khatav and Man in the Satara District vice Mr. Keshav Janardan Agashe, resigned.

Patil Bhau Narayan is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Valva in the Satara District vice Mr. Keshao Moreshwar Tulpule, resigned.

Mr. Lakshman Khanderao Kulkarni, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Chopda in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. Trimbak Narayan Atre, resigned.

Mr. P. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL. B., is appointed to be a nominated member of the Honavar Municipality in the Kanara District vice Mr. Ramrao A. Chandavarkar, deceased.

The appointment by election of Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri, Mamlatdar and a nominated member, to be Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Kod in the Dharwar District is approved.

Mr. Shankrappa Basappa Sakri is appointed as nominated councillor of the Ilkal Municipality vice Mr. Venkusa Narasappa Narayanpeth Pattegar, deceased.

Messrs. Ragho Bhagwan Gujar, Sampatrao Nilkanthrao Deshmukh and Ganesh Krishna Dabir have been elected as councillors of the Erandol Municipality vice Messrs. Mahadeo Vishnu Khare, Vishnu Chimnaji Vad and Ramchandra Mahadeo Galande, resigned.

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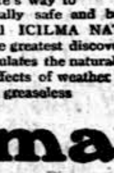
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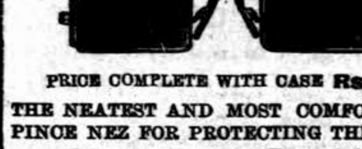
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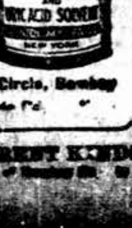
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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE WEALTH OF INDIA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN".—H. H. The Aga Khan's statement that India is not being denuded of her wealth but is thriving is one that Indian agitators have a convenient way of overlooking. Economic truths, such as money makes money, the richer your customer the more he will buy and you will produce, are not considered by these. But there are also all the evidences of wealth and prosperity which no one can fail to see. Every landholder and zemindar is now some ten times richer and better off than he was at the time of Lord Cornwallis' Settlement, and this besides the unearned increased value of his estate. Either of these, means increased wealth beyond computation. Take the line of commerce: India is now a market for the whole world, and the whole world is a market for India. The value of exports and imports amounts to some three hundred crores annually. China, Japan, Russia, the United States, Australia, South Africa, and the whole continent of Europe are drawn upon for this gigantic trade, not a fraction of which existed in pre-British days. More than half of this trade, too, is carried on in British bottoms supplied by British capital on which interest only is charged. In India itself British capital of some hundred millions sterling has been spent on the railways which carry trade to and from the ports. India does nothing in these respects. Internally, too, her markets have been extended and her products increased, from one bound of the Empire to the other. Cheap and easy communication has been established, and peace reigns throughout, with no interior customs dues. Only a very small fraction of this vast internal trade existed in pre-British days. It is the natives of India who reap the major portion of the profits of all this vast external and internal trade of probably more than a thousand crores annually. The jute and gunny trade alone pours annually into India thirty crores. Making every allowance for British profit and interest on the capital employed, half the sum is annually realised by India. That represents a large average even if spread out on thirty crores of people. We may further include the annually increasing outputs of minerals, and her own manufactures, money producing money, all considerably increasing her income. The results of this vast increase of income are seen all over the land and in every direction.

The small towns of pre-British days have grown to large towns and vast capitals. Every city and town has been benefited, and that means all the united urban population. Where there was only one Indian who congratulated himself on the possession of a small and clumsily-built brick residence there are hundreds now who own and live in superior houses. The women of the better classes are everywhere richly clad and covered with gold and jewels, and even the poorer classes flaunt gaudy clothes and can show some silver and even gold ornaments. The cultivators of the soil who are the last class to be affected by the increased wealth, also can show evidences of progress and prosperity. While in cities where one man used to find employment, there are hundreds now and even some coolies make their rupee a day,—in the country the price of labour has quadrupled and every one is better off. Pleasure, travel, and pilgrimage—another form of pleasure as now conducted—reign everywhere, and there were never before such numerous "tumashas." The intakings of all the Indian railways amount to some twenty millions sterling annually—where does the money for the passenger traffic come from but from the lower and poorer classes? Let us give up the idle, prating, and even mischievous cry of the poverty of India, and the draining of wealth of the country by England. The British connection with India is the greatest good fortune that could have happened to it. Rightly viewing the matter we would see that England and India are one in the prosperity and not divided. They cannot be divided, Swadeshi or not Swadeshi.

THE MADRAS COAST PORTS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Administration Report of the Madras Port Department for last official year, which has just been issued, is an interesting document on the whole, and shows that the trade of the Presidency was in a very satisfactory condition, though here, as elsewhere, there was a large discrepancy between exports and imports. There are sixteen minor ports in the Presidency and their trade value during the year was Rs. 22·28 crores, which was Rs. 1·55 crore in excess of that of the previous year. The chief contributors to this satisfactory state of things were Tuticorin, Cocanada and Cochin. The increase at Tuticorin was very large, the trade value of the port being Rs. 5·43 crores, or nearly one-fourth of the entire trade value of the coast ports, and Rs. 81·62 lakhs in excess of the previous year, which constitutes a record since 1895-96. No wonder, therefore, Tuticorin feels aggrieved at the proposals, now being made, which will undoubtedly affect her commercial prosperity. The blow direct is the Indo-Ceylon Railway scheme, while indirectly the delay in the much-needed harbour improvements is the cause of several complaints which have at various times found expression in our columns. The Report of the Special Committee appointed more than two years ago is still under consideration; but further delay is inevitable, as a re-survey of the port is necessary. Meanwhile, hampered though it is, the port is rapidly increasing in importance, the expansion in both exports and imports being a satisfactory feature, while the passenger service last year largely developed, many things contibuting to this end, particularly the competition between the rival steamer Companies—the B. I. S. N. and the Swadeshi Co. This shows that the conservative Indian is not averse to travel if inducements are offered; but it would be vain to labour this point in view of the controversy regarding Indian emigration to certain distant Colonies.

Cocanada follows after Tuticorin in point of affluence, the increase in the trade value being the large one of Rs. 105 lakhs; but nothing is said of the cargo thefts of this port which have been the subject of so much discussion lately. The opening of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway will to a certain extent affect the future trade of Cocanada, because it will give the port of Masulipatam direct access to the interior, which previously found Cocanada the most convenient outlet. There has been an appreciable increase in the imports and exports of Masulipatam, but as a passenger port it is comparatively unimportant. Cochin takes third place and the trade continues to improve, despite the fact that, like most West Coast ports, it is closed for shipping operations for two months or more during the South West Monsoon. Cochin possesses a very fine natural harbour which cannot be fully utilised owing to the difficulty of access to it. If this difficulty could be overcome the harbour would in all probability attract most of the import and export trade of the coast and be a serious rival to Tuticorin for first place among the Madras out-ports. The rest of the West Coast ports have been more or less affected by the railway as regards coast-wise cargo, especially rice, and passengers. Previously, the quickest and most comfortable way of travelling between Calicut and Mangalore was by the B. I. coasting steamers though for Europeans it was rather more expensive than the old-fashioned pony dake and "muncheel." To-day, the Railway has superseded ponies, "muncheel" and steamer.

As regards passenger traffic, Tuticorin, on the high road between Madras and Ceylon, absorbs the bulk of the general traffic, which last year showed 466,250 as against 454,755, Tuticorin providing more than half of this total, or 244,685 passengers. Of passengers who come under the purview of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 3,737 passengers left the Presidency on "long voyages" and 18,233 on "short voyages," against 5,490 and 326,824, respectively, in the previous year, the decrease in the larger figures being due to the good season on the East Coast, which kept labourers from going to Burma and the Straits in search of work, to there being no pearl fishery in Ceylon, and, as we have already pointed out, to the railway along the West Coast. The lighthouses along the coast were maintained in good working order and there has been no change in the character of the lights exhibited. A new lighthouse is being built at Kotta Point, on the West Coast, and now awaits the lantern and apparatus from England. It is also intended very shortly, as a result of the deputation of the Inspector of Lighthouses to England for a course of instruction in lighthouse illumination, to substitute incandescent burners for the present argand burners in use in the chief lighthouses along the coast.

ENTERIC IN THE ARMY.

THE "PIONEER":—The specialists who have been examining into the causation of enteric fever among British soldiers in India have finally adopted a theory which must give rise to serious uneasiness, not only in the ranks of the ordinary medical profession, but also among European residents. It is briefly that normally healthy men, who have recovered from an attack or have been in contact with cases without showing signs of illness, become "carriers" of the fever-germ for an indefinite period. They are centres of infection wherever they may be, and they convey the bacillus to persons whose state of health makes them receptive. The theory is not a new one, as any reader of recent sanitary reports will be aware. Much valuable work tending to establish it has been done in Germany, and for some time past the origin of Indian epidemics has been investigated with special reference to this theory. Some striking evidence in support of it was obtained in connection with an outbreak of enteric among a British detachment at Kasauli in August, 1907. The "carrier" in this case was the cook of the detachment, himself a man in excellent health. The advanced scientific methods now employed showed that he was giving off the enteric-bacilli freely and his isolation was ordered. Thereafter the epidemic ceased. The man's history indicated that for some ten years he might have been innocently spreading the fever among those with whom he came in contact. Again, the committee of experts, in pursuing their investigation, found reason to believe that the hospital-orderlies who nurse their comrades also become "carriers," though they themselves may not develop the disease. It has been realised for some time past that nurses in attendance upon enteric patients may be stricken with fever, and a notable instance of this occurred in the Walker Hospital last summer, three nurses falling ill and one actually dying; but the risk involved has never been considered very great. Now we must modify our ideas, if the present theory is to be accepted in its entirety, and regard anyone who comes into contact with an enteric patient as a possible germ-carrier. Bacteriology has made many uncomfortable discoveries, but none more disquieting than this. It is obvious that doctors as well as nurses must be included in the black list; and the alarming fact is that no time-limit can be set in respect to the "activity" of the infected person. Isolation of patients is possible, and in military hospitals the former are now kept apart from other inmates of the wards; but the physician and the professional nurse cannot be put on the shelf and substitutes provided with each new set of cases. The ward-orderlies, too, must revert to the ranks after their term of hospital duty has been finished. A case is recorded in which a woman is believed to have been a "carrier" of the disease for no less than 52 years. Science, having found a new danger, must provide some safeguard against it; but the problem offered seems a difficult one. There is, of course, a possibility of exaggeration in this "carrier" theory. The experience of the staffs in large civil hospitals is certainly against it, for enteric patients are seldom isolated in these institutions, and nurses very rarely contract the disease. There are many cases in India also which are nursed in private houses, and it has not been noted that persons in contact with the patients spread the disease. People may console themselves perhaps with remembering that after all it is not many years ago when the bulk of the profession were committed to the positive opinion that typhoid could only be contracted through milk and water.

THE ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The delays of the law are proverbial. Let us hope, however, that the following is exceptional. The Allahabad High Court the other day decided an appeal which had arisen out of an application to execute a decree for money passed upwards of a quarter of a century ago. The case, to use the language employed by one of the Judges who tried it, illustrates in a remarkable manner the protracted nature of proceedings in execution of a decree in those cases where the judgment-debtor is not anxious to pay off the amount decreed. The decree in the case under notice was passed on the 14th May 1880. Various applications were made for execution, and some portion of the decretal amount was realised. In June 1899 the decree-holder presented an application to realise the balance due under the decree by attachment and sale of certain immovable property. The judgment-debtor pleaded that the application was barred under the provisions of Section 230 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The objection was overruled by the court of first instance. The District Judge on appeal, however, sustained it. On the decree-holder appealing to the High Court in 1902, the order of the District Judge was reversed and that of the court of first instance restored. The High Court treated the application as one in continuation of the previous application which was within time but had proved abortive owing to the institution of a suit to set aside a sale. The High Court remanded the case to the court executing the decree. The lower court on receiving the order restored the application of June 1899 to its original number on the register and a date for the sale of the property was fixed. The judgment-debtor filed a number of objections and the sale had to be postponed. The objections were not disposed of until September 1903. In December of the same year the court ordered the sale of the property which had been attached to recover the amount found to be due from the judgment-debtor. In January 1904 the officer of the court reported that he had been unable to hold the sale as there were no bidders. Next month orders were issued communicating this news to the decree-holder. The decree-holder having failed to deposit fresh process fees and the costs of the court for a second proclamation of sale, the case was struck off the register. In 1906 the decree-holder again put in an application asking that the property which, it appears, was still under attachment and had not been sold previously owing to the absence of bidders, might now be sold. The judgment-debtor opposed the application on the ground that it was a fresh application and as such time-barred. The Subordinate Judge overruled the objection and held that it was not a fresh application but merely one to revive the preceding application. The District Judge, to whom an appeal was made, agreed with the Subordinate Judge. The judgment-debtor preferred a second appeal to the Allahabad High Court and this was heard by the Chief Justice Sir John Stanley and Mr. Justice Bannerji, both of whom confirmed the finding of the courts below. The decision of the High Court, however, merely restores the application on the register and it does not prevent the judgment-debtor from putting in fresh objections and thereby prolonging the proceedings for another five years at least. He can still move or appeal court after court until all his objections are disposed of which may take a long time. If either the Government or the judicial authorities can view this sort of thing with satisfaction there is need for a Charles

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 19th January give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Fourteen cents of rain during week at Manjhand none elsewhere. Rainfall deficient and partial, but beneficial to fodder and rabi crops. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Standing crops slightly damaged by frost and insects in parts of Sujawal taluka. Rabi operations completed except in Sujaval taluka and Manjhand mahal. Germination satisfactory. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient, and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujawal, Mirpur, Sakro, Karachi and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Estimated outturn of rice fair in Ubauro taluka and good elsewhere, and of jowari good in Rohri taluka, fair in Shikarpur, Sukkur, Naushahro, Abro, Pano and Mirpur talukas and poor in Ghotki and Ubauro talukas. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Four cents of rain during week and current month at Larkana. Sowing of wheat completed. Germination of rabi crops satisfactory except wheat slightly damaged by frost in Larkana, Ratodero, Labdaria, Mehar, Johi and Sehwan talukas. Estimated outturn of rice and bajri good and of jowari fair. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Four cents of rain during week and current month at Shahdadpur. Rabi cultivation almost completed. Wheat generally in good condition. Oil-seeds slightly damaged by insects in Dero Mohbat taluka and by frost generally and suffering in Digri taluka owing to decrease of water-supply in Jamrao canal. Cotton damaged by frost in Hala taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in some talukas. Estimated outturn of rice and bajri good and of jowari and cotton fair. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle generally in good condition.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Area under rabi cultivation same as last year in Jacobabad and Kashmor talukas and 10, 20, and 25 per cent. more in Shahdadpur, Thul and Kandkot talukas respectively. Germination good except in Kandkot taluka where gram and rape-seed slightly injured by frost. Average outturn of kharif crops good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Cattle sufficient and in good condition.

THAR AND PARKAR.

Rain during week and current month in the district maximum 12 cents at Mirpur Khas, minimum 7 cents at Sanghar. Rainfall partial and beneficial to standing crops. Germination of rabi crops satisfactory in the Desert, but withering in other parts of the district owing to insufficiency of water in canals. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fairly good. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition per rupee at Umarkot 40 per cent.

PANCH MAHALS.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol mahal, and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair to good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and poor in Dohad taluka. Cutting of grass in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week; for current month 5 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 16 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 2 cents at Kapadvanj. Harvesting of pulses in progress. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi crops and tobacco being irrigated wherever possible. Picking of cotton in progress. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Pulses and tobacco slightly damaged by frost in parts of Anand taluka and gram and castor-oil-seeds in Matar taluka. Wheat and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

BROACH.

Standing crops in good condition in Broach and Anklesvar talukas and Hansot petha and in fair condition in Amod taluka. Cotton, wheat and jowari in good condition in black soil in Jambusar taluka. Harvesting of sesamum in progress in Hansot petha and of pulses and other minor crops in progress in parts of Broach and Jambusar talukas. Harvesting of kharif jowari completed in Anklesvar taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Broach and Jambusar talukas. Area under different crops about normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot petha and fair to good in Amod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SURAT.

Harvesting of jowari completed in Jalarpur taluka and continues elsewhere, and of pulse continues throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bulsar and Jalalpur talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Dahanu and Mahim talukas, Mokhada petha and Jawhar State. Collection of rab materials continues in Murbad, Kalyan and Shahapur talukas and Mokhada petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection of rab materials in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment, rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

KANARA.

No rain during week; for current month 30 cents at Bhatkal. Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms nearly completed and of betel-nuts in progress in Sirsi and Yellapur talukas. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting of sugarcane continue. Rabi sowing completed in Ankola and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week; for current month 74 cents at Parola and 15 cents at Jalgaon. Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari generally completed and of gram in progress in parts of Jalgaon taluka. Threshing of bajri in progress in Pachora taluka and of jowari commenced in Chopda, Bhusaval and Raver talukas and Edalabad petha. Estimated outturn of bajri good and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good Estimated outturn of bajri good and of jowari sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor in dry land and fair to good in irrigated land, and of gram fair in dry land. Picking of cotton almost completed, except in Edalabad petha where it is in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during the week; for current month 7 cents at Dhulia. Harvesting of gram in progress in parts of Taloda, Shahada and Nandurbar talukas. Threshing of bajri and jowari in progress in Shirpur taluka and of minor crops in Sakri taluka. Gram crop in pod and wheat crop in ear in Shirpur taluka. Picking of cotton continues in Nandurbar taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

NASIK.

No rain during week; for current month 40 cents at Yeola. Rabi sowing and harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Chandor, Malegaon, Nangaon, Yeola, Kalvan and Peint talukas. Rabi crops suffering from want of moisture in Nasik, Dindori, Nandgaon, Sinnar, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas, and in good condition in Igatpuri and Baglan talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers appeared in Nasik, Niphad and Chandor talukas and damaged bajri and other crops in parts of Chandor Taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegaon taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient in all talukas except Sinnar. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water supply sufficient, except in Sinnar, Chandor and Malegaon talukas where it is deficient. Water-supply for irrigation sufficient except in Yeola and Malegaon talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week; for current month in the district 1 inch at Sangamner and 8 cents at Rahuri. Harvesting of jowari commenced in some places. Jowari crop withering for want of moisture in light soil. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition, except in the eastern part of the district where rabi jowari is not turning out so well as was expected. Harvesting of jowari commenced in some places. Threshing of bajri nearly completed. Jowari crop damaged by disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Pressing of sugarcane commenced in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in poor soil. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

No rain during week; for current month 7 cents at Khandala. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week; for current month in the district 22 cents at Bagevadi, 23 cents at Bagalkot, 30 cents at Bilgi and Hungund, and 14 cents at Sindgi. Rabi crops still green in low lands and black soil. Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress. Withered jowari removed and brought for sale. Cotton in fair condition. Jowari, wheat and gram infected by insects in parts of Indi and Bagevadi talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor, except in Muddebihal taluka where the estimated outturn of kharif crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green grass diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week; for current month in the district 42 cents at Khanapur, 2 cents at Gokak, 1 cent at Parasgad, none elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops almost over. Cotton crop in flower and bud. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Prospects of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Athni and Gokak talukas and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Belgaum, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Murgod mahal. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of rice and early jowari nearly completed, and of wheat commenced in two talukas. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in two talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agriculture stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Wheat being irrigated. Wheat, gram and cotton crops flourishing. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good in Jhalavad, Sorath, Halar and Gohilvad. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of pulse continues in Baroda, Padra and Gandevi mahals, of jowari in Gandevi, Velachha and Chansama mahals, of rice in Vakal mahal and of bajri in Kalol mahal. Cotton, castoreil-seeds and other crops slightly damaged by frost in parts of Baroda, Kadi and Damnagar mahal, cotton, castor-oil seeds and other crops in Kadi and Kalol mahals, tobacco in Petlad mahal, jowari and wheat in Kodinar mahal, ginger and sugarcane in Gandevi mahal and poppy plantations rape-seed and wheat crops in Sidhpur mahal being irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi and Kodinar mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing wheat, rape-seed and gram crops in flourishing condition. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available in Palanpur State. Grass suffered from want of sufficient moisture in the soil. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Cotton in fair condition Harvesting of jowari completed in Khavda taluka and continues in other talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

THE REAL REALISTS.

"The 'realist,' so called, analyses physical passions which the soul will put aside, we hope, with the body, when it passes on to the eternities,' writes E. M. Hardinge in the "University Magazine" (Montreal). "He diagnoses states of mind and soul which are neurotic and abnormal, and he dwells upon things which are ephemeral, trivial, or unclean, to the neglect of eternal verities.

"It is his insistance upon these eternal verities which makes Tolstoi a realist indeed. He can and does describe the bloating and discoloration of a drowned man's body. But that is an episode. The authors of 'Gil Blas' and of 'Humphrey Clinker' can do the like and even worse. But neither Le Sage nor Smollett could even aspire to do what Tolstoi does in 'Resurrection,' wherein he describes a moral awakening which is no less than the rebirth of a soul.

"In the world's history such a spiritual change has been realised many thousand times. Men and women wide apart in space and time, in temperament and circumstances, have had this great experience in common. This change is brought about by a power no less than the spirit of God, which works through all history, and whose power endures through all eternity. Here indeed is realism!—the account of an experience as widespread as humanity, and as lasting as the soul itself.

"Thomas Hardy is another realist, indeed, though in latter days he has lost the heavenly vision. Some of his realities, like some of Tolstoi's, are of the earth earthy, but, like Tolstoi, he portrays also things that are lowly and of good report. 'His peasants,' says one of his critics 'smell of 'perspiration.' Well! What would one have?—a party of opera peasants, elaborately rouged and curled, forever commenting musically on what is going forward, and leaving whosoever will to look after the babies the chickens, the cows, and the potatoes?

"The whole judicial system of civilised communities rests upon the axiom that, in most cases, men tell the truth. Why interrogate witnesses else, or ask the jury what it really thinks? The commercial system is founded upon the assumption that people, as a rule, keep their promises and pay their debts. Unless rectitude were the rule, lying and sharp practice the exception, civilised society would disintegrate. And the common round of life among the plain people shows many other beautiful realities.

"There is the delight of the tenement family over the baby whose arrival means so much less of comfort to every one of them, the faithful fondness of the husband towards the wife from whom every charm has fled, the tender pride of the grey-haired father in the tall daughters whose rearing has cost him so much self-sacrifice. So real indeed is this paternal love that society has invented a device like insurance, enabling the father to, in a measure, defy natural law, and continue to care for his brood even after he has passed through the dark gates of death. It is this strong primal emotion which gives majesty to the squalid death-bed of Pere Goriot.

"Why call a book 'realistic' because it describes that exceptional case—the desertion of her child by a histerical woman whose normal instincts have been burned out of her by an unlawful and unholy passion?

"Our contention is that the great realists, who are realists indeed, portray the holier as well as the baser impulses and emotions. For them the 'wheel of life turns high' as well as low; and so they can justly portray man, whose feet are defiled with the earth whence he was taken, but whose head is already brightened with the glory of heaven, towards which, ages ago, his face was set."

THE KAISER has been living beyond his means for twenty years, says the "Vossische Zeitung," in commenting on the sale of five castles belonging to His Majesty. The Kaiser's journeys are one of the principal reasons of his excessive expenditure, as they involve very heavy costs. It appears that the Kaiser now intends to turn over a new leaf in this respect, just as he is resolved to remain more in the background in the future than in the past. A significant sign of the times may be seen in the decision of the Crown Prince not to build the magnificent new Palace at Babelsberg, the construction of which had already been begun. This Palace was to be the most luxurious building in Germany and enormous sums were to be spent on the home of the future Emperor.

"AL BOMB" has exploded in Cairo. This terrifying name for a newspaper is in unmistakable black and white the title of a new vernacular journal, of Nationalist principles. It also bears a motto, which reads:—"Why live despairing, and why despair while living?" "More destructive than 'Al Bomb' is Mr. Hall Caine's book on Egypt, his new novel, 'the White Christ,'" says the "Globe's" Cairo correspondent. "In Anglo-Egyptian circles it is resented. But it is meeting with a warm welcome from native leaders. From the point of view of the majority of the English in Egypt, the 'White Christ' is a direct incitement to the Nationalist propaganda. It is held to sanctify the Mahdis, whose risings have cost so much blood and treasure. The undisguised portrait of Lord Cromer in the book is deplored. Its motives and its publication are condemned."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure [illegible] "Albion" are on the [illegible]

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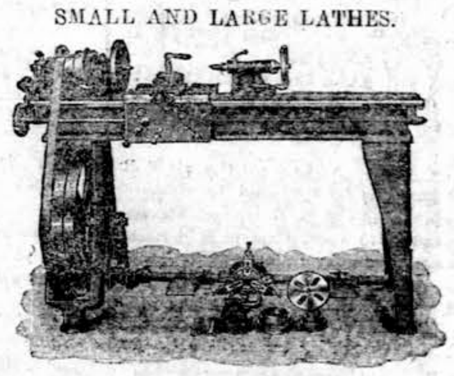
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MOST UP-TO-DATE CLUBS

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CLEEKS
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The above have been carefully selected by a Scotch player.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and [illegible] unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to [illegible]. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

[illegible]

TEAGUE & Co. Ltd. Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

MARTELL'S

To say that a Brandy is better than **MARTELL'S** is an empty boast; to beat it **FOR QUALITY** a frank impossibility.

BRANDY

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the line in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Test Dept., Edwards' "Harlene" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

*Name*_____

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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Cleanses and refreshes the scalp,
Feeds the hair follicles,
Strengthens thin and weak hair, and
Produces thick, luxuriant, brilliant tresses.

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Sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

About fifty people, including three ladies, namely Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Savile, assembled on the flats beneath the Jackal Club at daybreak yesterday morning. The atmosphere was perhaps a little warmer than we have been accustomed to lately, but there was a heavy dew, and the elements accordingly indicated that scent was likely to be good. The subsequent magnificent sport, which we enjoyed so much, proved that as a scenting morning we have seldom had a better. As soon as daylight permitted a move was made for the covert which lies by the dry tank close to the village of Parla and hounds at once announced the fact that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Rushing out of the wood the hounds pilot us across a stretch of rice-fields, and over a piece of melon ground, the deep holes in which looked by no means pleasant, and then more rice-fields with high banks until we reach the big open melon ground close by where we are wont to meet from time to time at the Cross Roads. Instead of running to the foot of Sahar Hill as we usually do when a jackal takes this line, hounds swerved to the left and took us straight to Bomanwadi Hill. Climbing this hill we steer our horses as best we can through the numerous trees in this locality, and sinking the hill on the far side we gallop straight across the Bomanwadi Valley, when some more melon ground has to be negociated. Fortunately, however, the existence of a cart track which runs through the middle of this particularly rough ground was known to a good many of us, and we accordingly made very good use of it. Crossing an easy spot in the big nullah, named Bapnala we continue over as fine a tract of paddy fields as is to be found in the whole of the Vale of Salsette, until we reach the Andheri Road close to what looks like an open maidan, a piece of land where gipsy encampments are often to be seen. Crossing the road we turn up a lane which leads eventually to Old Marole village, but after cantering amid clouds of thick dust for some 200 yards, we turn out of the road to the right and carry on the chase over some excellent rice country. We then come to some unusually stony fields, straight across which two big black stone walls stare us in the face. There is nothing for it but to jump these ugly looking obstacles if we are to ride the line which hounds have taken, and many horses are to be seen taking these walls in grand style. Continuing over more stony ground, amongst which some very slippery patches of sheet rock cause one to check temporarily our horses' speed in order to save the possibility of a bad fall, we take turn to the right and find a suitable place to cross the Tulsi Main Water Pipe, which in this neighbourhood stands high up out of the ground. Pushing on over more grass fields we cross the road, which begins at the village of Marole and seems eventually to lose itself in the jungles of Goregaum, and canter on at pleasant hunting speed until we reach Jack Symons' Hill. Most of us are able to keep on good terms with the pack by working our way round the hill on the left hand side, thereby escaping the steepness of the hill both to ascend and subsequently descend, and also the particularly sharp stones with which this hill is covered. Crossing the upper stretch of the Backwater at a stony ford which we do not often make use of, we continue to the Kurla-Vehar Road close to the old stone gates of Powai. Many of us go straight across the road and follow the line taken by hounds through the aloe plantation and over the hill covered with thick jungle in front of us, but some other more artful followers of the chase in Salsette turn up the road, go through the Powai gates and join forces with the rest of the hunt on the far side of the hill, thereby saving the risk of cutting their hunters' legs with the very sharp edged aloe plants. A handy cart track is then the line taken by everybody and we continue at excellent speed all along the country which lies between the Powai Lake and the Powai Heights. On more than one occasion recently jackals have been wont to endeavour to make their escape by turning up these immense hills, which almost effectually prevent horses being able to follow, but our quarry yesterday morning went straight on through the valley past the large house, now apparently unoccupied. When reaching some jungle about half a mile beyond this house the hounds were able to show that their strength was greater than his, and another jackal was accordingly vanquished. The run throughout had been simply splendid, the pace at all times fast enough for all of us, and never throughout this long gallop was there the sembance of a check. Any amount of jumping, the pace just sufficient to enable a good horse to keep on good terms with the pack, the scent so strong that hounds spoke to it the whole time, what more indeed could any fox-hunter desire? The gallop had lasted for more than an hour, and circumstances did not therefore permit of any more hunting; in fact the grand run we had had was more than sufficient for both horses and hounds.

The next meet will be at the Cross Roads on the 23rd instant.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 23rd January, 1909.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 21st January, 1909.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—About 1 mile Chevalier, Moonlight, Lady Metal and Ashanti Gold.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—About 9 furlongs. Meazer, Urgent, Multiform, Dhafer, Peculiar, Young Salanic, Jehangir, Meerdhan and Colaba.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—About 7 furlongs. Virtuous Bay, Farick, Afreed, Aden, Rajput, Mutlag, Adham, Muzloom, Holker, Good Morning, Saree, Fritz, Caravan, Gopal, Maimoon, Turkish Flag III, Talib and Light.

THE NURSERY PLATE.—About 6 furlongs. In accordance with general conditions clause 2 (e) the race is divided and the draw is as follows:

THE 1st NURSERY PLATE.—Comfederacys Tunes, King Emperor, Mirza, Goldman, Redbreast, Zaki, Sandid, Parliament, Jadir, Beyhazar, Thuvel, Thousand.

THE 2nd NURSERY PLATE.—Hundred Racer, King Henry, Burtho, New York, Darwin, Multa, Hyder, Zoobair Flag, Royal Standard, Charin, Zamori, Hyacinth.

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—About 5 furlongs. In accordance with general conditions clause 2 (e) the race is divided and the draw is as follows:

THE 1st LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—Eustace, Murmurees, Mazi, Salar, Gibraltar, Patras, Samire, Prime Minister, Pure Gem, Winchester.

THE 2nd LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—Sheriff, Defence, Hachal, Burjeck, Misyar, Harib, Perkeo, Zinfandel, Persimmon, Tallyho, Champion.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 21.

GOLF.

The final competition for this season was brought to a close yesterday morning when the second round for the final of the "Forty Two" Medal was played. On the previous morning it will be remembered Mr. A. Gittins lead by one stroke from Mr. H. F. Busch, the former from scratch completing the nine holes in 42 strokes and the latter with a handicap of three strokes returning a nett score of 43. Mr. A. Gittins continued to play steady golf, completing the second round in 39 strokes, his driving approaching and putting being all equally good. To the third hole he laid his approach shot on the edge of the green and, holing out a long putt, he was down in 4, which is two better than Bogey. At the 4th Tea he drove a splendid ball and with a nice approach had a putt for 3 but missed it and was down in 4. At the fifth hole he again laid his ball on the green in two strokes and, holing out a long putt, obtained a three which made his score one over four for the first five holes. Taking 12 strokes to the last three holes, he completed the 18 holes in 81 strokes, the next best return being made by Mr. H. F. Busch whose nett score was 88. Messrs Coombs and Cargill were completely off their game and returned cards of 90 and 94. The following is the result:

	Score	Handicap	Result
Mr. A. Gittins.....	81	scr	81*
Mr. H. F. Busch...	94	6	88
Mr. H. Cargill.....	94	4	90
Mr. E. E. Coombs...94		scr.	94

Winner of Medal.*

BANK OF BARODA.

The following are the proceedings of the General Meeting of Bank of Baroda, Ld. held at Baroda on the 20th instant:—

The first statutory ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank was held on Wednesday the 20th instant at the Head Office at Baroda, when the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. His Highness the Gaekwar, Colonel Meade, C. I. E., and a large number of shareholders were present.

The Chairman, in presenting the General Report on the progress of the Bank, said:—Your Highness and Gentlemen—I have very great pleasure in placing before you the progress report of your Bank. Your Company was registered on the 20th July 1907 and by the middle of September sufficient number of shares having been subscribed for, your Directors thought fit to commence the business of the Bank. Your Directors have decided to close the accounts on the 30th June next. But in the meantime I may be permitted to inform you that upto the end of December shares of the value of 12,30,000 had been subscribed. Your Directors consider that the subscribed capital is quite sufficient for the purpose of our Bank; more so, as the Baroda State is liberally helping the Bank by placing large deposits with us. His Highness with that keen interest, which he has evinced from the very commencement of this Bank, has passed orders to place with us over Rs. 9,00,000—as deposits which is considerably in excess of what we can claim under the concession and we have received the further assurance that the Bank would have no difficulty in securing any further deposits from the State, if and when required, for the purpose of financing the cotton and other main crops of the State. This is an immense advantage to the Bank for which we are indeed very grateful to His Highness. We are also getting fixed and current account deposits as also good sums in the Savings Bank Department. We have nearly 1,200 depositors in the Savings Bank with a total sum of Rs. 73,000. It has been estimated that in the Baroda State alone over Rs. 25,00,000 have been deposited in the Postal Savings Bank and as we allow 3 3 4 per annum, it is a great advantage to these small depositors. As the main profit of a Bank is realised from the profits on deposits, the larger the deposits are in proportion to its capital the better for its shareholders, it is thought that there is no necessity in getting more shares subscribed until large expansion of the business of the Bank necessitates larger capital. We owe a further debt of gratitude to the State for providing the Bank with this palatial building at a very low rent. It is centrally situated, is in the heart of the city and is quite convenient to the Bank's clients. Your Directors are unanimously of opinion that so far as possible the funds of the Bank should be utilized in giving financial facility to the people of the Baroda State and in encouraging its industries. Loans of over Rs. 7,00,000 have already been arranged and sufficient capital is being reserved for financing the cotton crops of the district. This is a great help to the Baroda subjects, because the Banks in Bombay are very reluctant to lend money in Native States and so the people are often greatly inconvenienced. A complaint has been brought to the notice of your Directors that the Bank does not lend money on the promissory notes of a single individual. Whatever the custom may be with private Bankers the practice everywhere with joint stock banks is to take the joint signatures of two persons for any large loan given to the public. I am sure you will agree with me that it is a very sound practice and must be insisted upon; more so in the case of a Bank which cannot possibly be too cautious in making safe investments. I sincerely hope that when you next meet to pass the accounts ending June 1909, you will find the same satisfactory. Before concluding on behalf of the Company, you will allow me to heartily thank His Highness whom are proud to have here as our largest shareholder for sparing time out of his multifarious duties to be present here to encourage the Bank.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, re-electing Directors who retired under Articles of Association and appointing Messrs. Dayabhai and Bapubhai as Auditors of the Company for the next six months.

After a vote of thanks to His Highness and to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th January on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 2,80,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,24,000
Or, per mile of Railway	278	555	8	841
For previous 1 week of half year	43,000	75,080	1,000	1,19,000
Total for 2 weeks ...	1,83,000	3,55,000	5,000	5,43,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,098	2,33,178	2,718	3,81,995
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	290	462	5	757
Total to corresponding date do. ..	2,29,584	2,66,462	4,271	4,69,277

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 42,005
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 87,277

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTED DEALINGS IN PIECE-GOODS.

Suit Dismissed with Costs.

Yesterday on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the suit brought by the firm of Lalbhai Chunilal against the firm of Kapadia Brothers, in which the plaintiffs asked that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the amount of profit on the goods contained in 50 cases resold by the defendants to Bamonji Framji; that it may be declared that the 100 cases, indented for on the 6th August 1907, were cancelled by mutual consent on the 12th November 1907; that the plaintiffs were justified in not taking delivery of 35 cases on account of late shipments; that the defendants may be restrained from selling, on account of and at the risk of the plaintiffs, 50 cases forming part of the indents mentioned in the plaint, etc., Mr. Welden, Mr. Jafferbhoy, and Mr. Balubhoy Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate General, Mr. Reikes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving judgment, said the plaintiffs deal in piece-goods ordered from England by indents. The defendants are merchants in Bombay carrying out such orders. From April to December 1907, the plaintiffs ordered through the defendants, 320 cases of white Nensuk by different shipments and to be of quality according to samples. The purchase notes and indents relating to such cases had been put in. The material portions of the indents which operated, were referred to, and his Lordship remarked that the case involved a decision of many separate questions of fact. The plaintiffs' attorneys had prepared a schedule which was put in, but as the details annexed to the schedule were not agreed upon, his Lordship had directed the attorneys for the parties to draw up a schedule, upon which they could agree. The result was that they drew up another schedule, which was put in for convenience of reference. The points upon which the parties differed were numerous. The indents covered two qualities, namely 1409 and 1412, the former being the inferior quality. His Lordship left out of consideration altogether 1412, as at the hearing before him, the plaintiffs' counsel said that these cases would form the subject of another suit, and he did not intend to put forward any claim with regard to that quality in this suit.

The plaintiffs said that 100 out of the 320 cases were cancelled; and the first question that then arose was as to the alleged cancellation of 100 cases. Looking at the evidence on both sides and especially having regard to the wording of the letter of 12th November 1907, his Lordship found that the defendants' case as to this was proved. As regarded 50 cases indented on the 29th July 1907, covered by purchase note 195, the plaintiffs said that it was agreed between them and the defendants that the latter should resell to one Bomonji Framji and pay the plaintiffs the profit of one penny per piece, but they had not paid the same. The defendants said that the one penny was to be paid after the arrival of the goods, and having regard to the fact that these goods admittedly never arrived in Bombay, his Lordship found in favour of the defendants' case upon this question of fact.

The next question that arose was as to how many cases were cancelled on account of late shipment. The plaintiffs, in his Lordship's opinion, had failed to prove that the number was 35. The defendants said that only 13 cases were so cancelled out of 17. The plaintiffs, it appeared, had kept the invoices in respect of these 17 cases, and had paid duty in respect of 4 cases. His Lordship found that only 13 cases were cancelled on account of late shipment.

The next question that arose was as to quality. The defendants said that, in the first place according to the terms of the indent, no claim could be recognised if not made in writing within 30 days after the arrival of the steamer, and such disputes were to be entertained only after the goods were paid for and taken delivery of. It appeared that the only goods to which the plaintiffs objected were those mentioned in the letters of the defendants' firm of 10th and 30th October 1907 respectively. In these two letters the plaintiffs objected to the qualities of 11 cases of 1409; and they asked for a survey of the same. These goods were not taken delivery of or paid for. Further, it appeared from a memo. given to the defendants' guarantee broker by the plaintiffs that they withdrew their objection to these cases. No other objections had been raised in respect of any other goods although more than 30 days had elapsed since the arrival of them. Moreover, it was proved that 50 cases were resold by the plaintiffs to the firm of Lovji Yelji, who accepted the goods according to the sample and paid duty in respect thereof, which, it might be presumed, they would not have done if the shipment sample had not been in accordance with the basis one. The defendants charged the plaintiffs with collusion with their broker Onkermal Shivbax in order to pass off a wrong sample as if it had been given by the defendants as their basis sample. His Lordship certainly expected that Onkarmal would be called to deny suggestion of collusion between him and the plaintiffs.

It obviously was not for the defendants to call him; but when to his Lordship's surprise it was announced that the plaintiffs were not going to call Onkarmal, and no reason was given for his not being called, it seemed to his Lordship that the fact was fatal to the plaintiffs' case upon this point. Another circumstance which had weighed very considerably with his Lordship on this point, was that it appeared from the evidence of the guarantee broker that the guarantee brokers paid very large sums of money to the defendants on account of the plaintiffs from time to time; and it seemed to his Lordship incredible to suppose that the plaintiffs would allow them to do so had there existed any substantial objection to the quality of the cases, in respect of which those payments were being made by the guarantee brokers.

The next question that arose was upon the alleged arbitration and award. Upon the evidence his Lordship came to the conclusion that the award must be held to be valid and binding upon the plaintiffs. His Lordship did not and could not believe that the plaintiffs were not perfectly aware at that time that Oosamchund Melapchand was asked to arbitrate, that he was a partner in Jasroopji Sandarmal's firm, and that was also borne out by the letter which had been put in, in which they referred to him as "patron." His Lordship was of opinion upon the evidence that the plaintiff's case failed. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs throughout.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT FOR MONEY.

Commission Agency Account.

At the Small Causes Court Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, disposed of a suit in which the plaintiffs Bhagavad Prasad and others, trading under the name of Messrs. Moolchand Beharilal, sued the defendants Vasanjee Madhow and others for the recovery of Rs. 900 plus interest Rs. 236-4. Mr. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji for the defendants. The allegation of the plaintiffs was that defendants acted as commission agents for the plaintiffs in Bombay for some years past, and sold goods to the plaintiffs, received and realised the proceeds and held moneys to the use and account of the plaintiffs. On receipt of a statement of the agency account, plaintiffs learnt that the firm of Haridass Premji had honoured and paid in Bombay a hundi for Rs. 900 drawn by the firm of Beharilal Nityanand of Saugor on them, payable to one K. Girdharilal, and that they paid it out of the plaintiffs' moneys and debited the sum to the account of the plaintiffs. On enquiry from the firm of Haridass Premji, plaintiffs were informed that the said hundi was honoured and paid by Haridass Premji at the instance and request of one Gumastah of the firm of Beharilal Nityanand. Plaintiffs never authorised the drawing of the hundi and on their protesting against it, Haridass Premji referred plaintiffs to the firm of Beharilal Nityanand. Plaintiffs therefore seek to recover this amount of Rs. 900 with interest from Haridass Premji.

In the course of his judgment, the learned Chief Judge said this was a retrial at the instance of defendants 5 and 6. The plaintiffs gave up defendants 1 to 4 when the suit was first heard and so must be taken to have abandoned all claims against them. The defendants 1 to 4 were commission agents with whom the plaintiffs and the firm of Beharilal Nityanand had, respectively, commission agency accounts. In Ashad 1961 defendants 1 to 4, trading as Haridass Premji, sent plaintiffs a memo. of their account showing 'inter alia' that a sum of Rs. 900 had been debited to them in respect of a hundi drawn by the firm of Beharilal Nityanand in favour of K. Judiharilal, and which had been borrowed and paid by the firm of Haridass Premji out of plaintiffs' moneys. Plaintiffs deny authorising the firm of Haridass Premji to pay the said amount. Plaintiffs accordingly filed a suit in the Court of the District Judge at Saugor against all the defendants. The plaint in that suit is a lesson in bad drafting and vagueness. In para 3 of that plaint plaintiffs claim that defendants 5 and 6 are under the circumstances "liable to pay for the amount," though they do not state on which particular cause of action; and in para 5 the plaintiffs say that if the facts stated by the firm of Haridass Premji are correct, they ratify the act of payment and claim to hold defendants 5 and 6 liable accordingly. So that it is not clear if plaintiffs only sued on a ratification or claimed in the same breadth not to ratify and hold defendants liable and at the same time to ratify and hold the defendants 5 and 6 liable. The Saugor Court stayed proceedings under section 20 of the Civil Procedure Code and the plaint was returned for presentation to this Court. The plaint presented to the Saugor Court was not presented to this Court but a fresh plaint was presented to this Court. In that plaint, plaintiffs claim to hold defendants 5 and 6 liable for Rs. 900 and interest thereon as money belonging to plaintiffs wrongfully obtained from the firm of Haridass Premji on a false representation or as moneys payable to them to the plaintiffs for moneys paid by plaintiffs on account of the firm of Beharilal Nityanand.

The Judge observed that the evidence was quite insufficient to prove any fraudulent representation by Ramchand, the munim of the firm of Beharilal Nityanand, and as the representation was alleged by plaintiffs to have been made to Govindji, one of the partners of the firm of Haridass Premji, who is dead, and Ramchand himself is not called, the materials for proving any such representation were wholly wanting. No representation, frandulent or otherwise, being proved, the firm of Beharilal Nityanand must be considered to have obtained the money by mistake or by virtue of a contract with the firm of Haridass Premji. Now the moneys were not actually credited to the firm of Beharilal Nityanand till Assovad 3rd and there is no contract proved, under which the firm of Beharilal Nityanand were to receive the moneys, and it is proved that they did receive credit for the moneys and that is tantamount to receiving the moneys. Therefore the plaintiffs, having failed to prove fraud, are entitled to prove something less, namely, that the firm of Beharilal Nityanand received the moneys. So that firm is in the position of persons who have received moneys not belonging to them. In justice and equity therefore they should return them to the plaintiffs, if they are plaintiffs' moneys.

Now when an agent has paid moneys of his principal by mistake, either the agent or the principal may recover them (Bowstead on Agency, 3rd edition, cited on article 131, Steevenson versus Mortimer, Holt versus Ely). That these were the plaintiffs' moneys is clear from the fact that plaintiffs have been debited with them by the firm of Haridass Premji and the defendants have been credited with them and Haridass Premji were the plaintiffs' agents to pay out and receive money. The Judge therefore held that the plaintiffs can bring this action.

In conclusion the Judge said; I do not see anything in either section 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure or in article 14 of the Limitation Act, which requires the same plaint to be presented as was presented in the Saugor Court, provided the suit is the same. I would be sorry to admit on the record such a shocking plaint as was filed in the Saugor Court."

As to Limitation, the Judge held that the suit was not barred. He therefore gave a decree to the plaintiff for Rs 1,057-4 with costs.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

At 11-30 a. m.

For Judgment.

20-08-60-08 and 90 08 Payne and Co Ragunath Tarachand a firm vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

482-04 M B Chothia Sarabai vs Hormusjii Naserwanji Vakil.

934-08 Jamshedji R and D Rattanvahoo and others vs Dwarkadas Vasanji D D and S N B Vakil J R and D Jamshedji R and D Bai Amabai widow vs Harishanker Ramlal Dickshit D and S.

252-07 Raghaya B and N Munsi Din Mah... Silken vs Kasuredin Sirkar and others.
275-05 Little and Co Khimji Goculdas and ... vs Ranchordas Dharsey and others U... la and P.
830-05-11-06 M J Madon and Balchand S... das and others vs Rawji Nahodsha ... others.
675-04 Captain and V Rosa Lovinia Munz ... Edward Arthur D'Souza and others.
363-07 Captain and V Lalbhoy Tricumlal ... Chunilal Ranchod.
459-00 Madowji K and Co Damodar Vendraw... das and another vs Devidas Vundraw... das and others Tyebji D and Co Edgel... G W and Co S M H Dapt Ch. and Co J ... and D F D.
295-06 Raghavaya B and N Janardhan Dambe... Naik and others vs Alli Mahomed Fazal... bhoy and others.
448-06 Payne and Co Sale Mahomed Casum ... Chundulal Chetram and others.
751-07 Bhaishanker K and G Shaik Asanmul Bi... widow and others vs S A Kolathunver and anothers R B and Nagin M K and Ch.
131-07 Tyabji D and Co Rahimtoola Gangji ... Hasanally Soolemanji and others Edgel... G W and Co.
665-08 Daphtary F and D the firm of Jasoo... Sardarmull vs H O Coates and others in person.
673-06 Bhaisanker K and G Shesankaran Samir... mal vs Chimanlal Bhawanidas and another Wadia G and Co.
789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michall Conway ... Ruttonbai widow and others Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07. M. B. Chothia Balram Morarker vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co Part heard.
298-07 Madhowji K. and C. Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat and others Captain V. Part heard.
546-05 Dickshit D and S Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosaabhoy Vishram Bagayaya B and N.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hasanbhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
701-06 Mansookhlal J and M M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopaldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khanu Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishanker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Lilladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Sarikhabi and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.
903-08. Tyabji D and Co Dadabhoy Adurji Daruwalla vs Dhondoo Bundoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Long Causes.

For Consent Decree.

790-08 M B Chothia Momabai widow vs Soonderji Arjun and others Madhowji K and C.
375-08 Mulla and M Kanji Kalianji vs Haroon Ruben and others Thakerdas and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suits.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K Part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08 In person A pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.
768-08 Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullinaji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.
261-08 M B Chotia Viao Motilal Ranchor vs Tribhovandas Mangaldas and others Nabu H and Co.
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.
494-08. C P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H, D. and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08 Wadia G and Co Muncherjia B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit Dand Co for postponement.
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yais of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

793-04. Wadia G. and Co. Nandlal Thakerseydas and another The Bank of Bombay and another Crawford B. and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Khambata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
341-07 Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkiwai widow Dikshit D and S. For postponement.
515-08 Mafubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement.
681-06 Little and Co Geerlandass Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Chitnis Mand M.
695-07 Little and Co Bai Fatmabai widow of Yemnabai and others K and P M Chothia.
140-07 Tyebji D and Co Moosa Haji Esaa and others vs Joonas Haji Salemahomed and others Kanga and Patell. For postponement.
396-08 Peston'i R K and Co Warden and Co firm vs Haji Janmahomed Moosa Kasani and P. For postponement.
903-07 Edgelow G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kasbani Bebi Sakina widow and others.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff.
176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorahai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co. Unwalla & P.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorahai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
560-08 Jehangir M and Sorabji Braz Miguel Lalvs Sakaram Vishramker K D Shroff.
924-07 Tyebji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji Lalji Mancherji and others Edgelow G W and Co.
299-06 Wadia G and W Chhobildas Lalooba vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D F and D Little and K H L & M.
155-08 Captain and V The Hon the Advocate General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and others Payne & Co. For postponement.
547-06. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Ranchordasbhovandas and another vs Mussumat Ramji and another Manockhal J.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 1908-09.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University, at 5-45 P.M., on TUESDAY, 16th February 1909.

2. Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted must send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar no later than Saturday, 6th February, 1909. Applications Received AFTER THAT DATE CANNOT, under regulation 45, be accepted. Unless sufficient reason is shown for absence, Degrees in absentia will not be granted.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 19th January, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1909.

THE ALLEGED NEW PLANET.

THE announcement of the discovery of a new major planet revolving outside the orbit of Neptune must be received with considerable hesitation. Professor Edward Pickering of Harvard University is no doubt a very distinguished astronomer and he would not lightly have his name connected with any astronomical observation of a doubtful nature. But his photographic evidence of the supposed existence and revelation of an ultra-Neptunian planet must be very closely scrutinised before it can be accepted. It is just as likely as not that what was photographed on the film of the Professor at the Harvard Observatory was not an unknown planet but an unknown comet. It is well known that some of the planets have comets for their satellites which revolve around them periodically. Neptune has hitherto been known to have six such comets in its system revolving round it. It is possible that a seventh comet of Neptune's system has now been added by Professor Pickering's observation, and that it has been caught in its passage round its primary by the sensitive photographic plates at Harvard Observatory. The hopes of a discovery of an ultra-Neptunian planet are chiefly based on alleged perturbations in the orbit of Neptune; in fact such a remote planet is sought to be discovered in the same way in which Le Verrier and Adams discovered Neptune. The latter planet though undiscovered was conjectured to be the likely cause of perturbations in the orbit of Uranus. By calculations from these observed perturbations its place in the heavens at a given time was accurately located by both these famous astronomers, working independently, and minute telescopic search being directed to that place, the new planet was found there right enough in 1846.

But for the application of this method to the search for a possible neighbour of Neptune still more remote perturbations of Neptune's orbit and its variation from the calculated orbit must be exactly known. This can hardly be said to be as yet the case. Neptune requires the period of 165 years to complete its orbit round the sun. Since its discovery sixty-two years ago it has described a little more than a third part of this course, and that part only has been under observation, which hardly suffices for detecting perturbations. Writing some years ago, that well known authority, Sir Robert Ball, who is Director of the Cambridge Observatory, was of opinion that such an inquiry for this ultra-Neptunian planet "can hardly come within the range of practical astronomy." "Neptune," he said, "has not yet done more than travel through a quarter of its path since it was found by Le Verrier and Adams. Its movements have since then no doubt been studied minutely, but it must describe a larger part of its orbit before it would be feasible to construct from the perturbations of its path the existence of an unknown and still more remote planet."

Conditions have not much altered since the Cambridge astronomer wrote thus, and still it is premature to talk of the discovery of a new planet beyond Neptune. The orbit of Uranus is almost half that of Neptune or of 84 years; yet it took longer to discover from its perturbations the latter planet. As regards the possibility of a mistake in the observations of even the best and most practised astronomers we have only to recall the instance of the late Professor Watson, one of the most successful discoverers of minor planets. He was positive that he discovered an intra-Mercurial planet during the total eclipse of 1878, nay that he discovered two such planets. He was so sure of his discovery that even the hypothetical planet got its name, that of Vulcan. Yet that planet has been seen by no other astronomer during the thirty years that have elapsed since. It has been suggested that the object seen by Watson was a comet. The same suggestion may be made with even more confidence in the present case. Professor Pickering has probably mistaken a comet that has photographed itself on his plate for a new ultra-Neptunian planet which he is so anxious to discover. For that planet, if it exists at all, we must wait a little longer, and meanwhile observe with patience the course of Neptune in the remote heavens.

BIRDS GOOD AND BAD.

THESE are the days of research and minute investigation. Nothing is small enough to escape the microscope of the physiologist or the critical faculty of the observer. But so far the wild birds of the air have had a comparatively free and unquestioned right to live. They practised their virtues and vices with a fine measure of impunity, and had their full and fair share in the struggle for existence with little help or hindrance from the human race. Latterly, indeed, fashion has made inroads on their kingdom and they are pursued by plume hunters into the leafy recesses of tropical jungles. At home they have earned a bad name from farmers, being reckoned among the adverse forces that reduce the agriculturist to despair of the due fruits of his labour. They have in a fitful way been warned off the fields with more or less success. With the new impulse given to agriculture in England, detailed attention is being paid to all matters bearing on the return to be expected from farm or garden. The benefits or injury for which British birds are responsible are being closely calculated. Expert opinion is very clear in laying the blame on certain species, and in meting out praise to others. But there are still many birds which may be said to sit on the fence and whose goodness or badness in regard to the farmer's calling is not so defined. Every man who loves, or lives by, his farm or garden, has his own theory, and acts on it up to his lights or the measure of his energy; but the rage for classification that besets this age is not satisfied. A "situation nette" must be created and every British bird placed in a category, good, bad or indifferent, as the case may be, until he be adjudged fit to live and flourish or to be shot at sight and *ad libitum*. So far as the evidence goes that has been collected at 871 post-mortems on 128 species of British birds, fortified by observations on a few live ones—making in all 1,100 records—much light is thrown on the birds' dietary predilections, and consequently on their value from the farmer's point of view. Mr. R. Newstead, of the Liverpool University, who supplies the data, is careful to admit that the particulars he gives were collected mostly in Cheshire, and as the birds were possibly caught at a season when insects were most numerous, there is, he thinks, room for doubting the general application of his deductions.

Meanwhile he ranges his 128 species into seven classes, according to his good or bad opinion of them formed on the evidence of their crop contents. These seven run the gamut from "wholly innoxious and more or less strictly beneficial," to "wholly destructive and useless." In the first list are the missel thrush, fieldfare, hedge sparrow, wren, swallow, goldfinch, plover, woodcock, snipe and curlew. These are useful and quite harmless birds. A little lower come the robin, linnet, skylark, starling, some owls, the kestrel, heron, and one or two others, which do occasional harm, but very much more good. Then come the different gulls who do duty as scavengers in rivers and estuaries, but stray from the right path in destroying young fish, and are in a class by themselves. The rook, in spite of his general condemnation by the farmer, belongs to the fourth class, being of some use when encouraged in moderation, though a good deal of a pest when his brood is too numerous. With him are ranged the song-thrush, chaffinch, great and little tit, and the greenfinch. To an agriculturist the jay, magpie, jackdaw, long-eared owl, and the hawk are valuable, but anathema to the gamekeeper, as well as to other birds whose nests they pillage ruthlessly. It is sad to know that the brilliant blackbird and the bullfinch are devoid of any utilitarian value and are as useless as the sparrow-hawk and that bird of ill-omen, the raven.

At the lowest end of the scale come the carrion-crow, the common sparrow and the wood-pigeon, which are declared to be wholly destructive and useless, and about which Mr. Newstead is convinced there cannot be two opinions. All the "better sort" of birds were found to have devoured insects and their larvæ of the following sorts; weevils in enormous numbers, beetles, flies, moths, wire-worms, scale-insects, and plant lice, all active enemies of the farmer and gardener. This inquiry is but the beginning of what will be done on a wider scale in Great Britain, until a stern retributive Court of Justice is set up to which wild birds must be made amenable. In the next generation it will be the turn of the insect tribe to be brought to account, for when many of their natural enemies are removed, they will increase and multiply beyond endurance, until they rule the field and plain and work wild havoc on food intended for their betters.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE number of deaths from plague in Bombay continues to be small and it is also gratifying to note that it is disappearing slowly in the Presidency, so much so that there seems to be some justification for the prophecy of Pandit Ram Narain Yogashastri, which we published this week, that plague will become extinct. In the three months October, November and December, the number of deaths decreased with great rapidity. In the first named month there were 7,463 cases, of which 5,121 were fatal, in November there were 4,940 cases and 3,526 deaths, and in December only 3,587 cases and 2,500 deaths, so that in three months the number of both cases and deaths decreased by more than half. Certain districts remain severely affected, but in twenty-two districts not a single case occurred during December and the majority were free during the whole quarter. Bombay, with only 62 deaths in October, 28 in November and 26 in December, gives figures as low as ever since the scourge first appeared in the city. Karachi unfortunately has a different story to tell, for while there were only 47 deaths in October there were 110 in November and 135 in December. Poona, however, emulated Bombay by decreasing the figures from 659 to 514 and then to 333, while the figures in the Poona district were 863 and 503 and 396. The Deccan seems to have a curious susceptibility to plague, for it extends in a belt from Nasik through Poona, to the Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts, in all of which latter, with the exception of the Sholapur district, there has been a decrease, leaving the figures still high however. Kathiawar is giving a better record of three hundred less in three months, while Baroda had only 286 deaths in December as compared with 466 in October, but it heads the list with forty-five infected places while Belgaum has forty and Poona thirty-nine. We hope we can correctly trace in the general decrease an effect of the care taken by H. E. the Governor to explain inoculation to native editors some months ago when, at his invitation, they made a visit to Parel.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

NEW life is being given to polo in Bombay and two tournaments are being arranged. The first of these, the Senior Open Tournament, is to commence on February 16th, for which entries close on 1st February, and so far the following teams have entered: The Royal Fusiliers, Poona Horse, H. H. the Maharajah of Idar's team, H.H. the Maharajah of Kishengarh's team, Bhopal; and several others are expected. The holders of the Challenge Cup are the Bombay Gymkhana, last year's winners. The ground is being well watered and will be put into as good playable order as possible, and the play in the tournament bids fair to be better than has been seen in Bombay since Ulwar beat Golconda in 1900. The Committee is trying as an innovation a Junior Tournament, for which H. H. the Maharajah of Idar has generously offered to present a Challenge Cup. This tournament will commence on the 1st March, for which entries close on 16th February, and a good entry is assured.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie proceeds to Calcutta for his investiture.

MR. T. H. ELDERTON is appointed Additional Assistant Secretary to the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

THE half-year Jute Mill reports now issued show the following dividends per annum: Dalhousie, 16; Union, 16; and Lawrence, 10.

A SPECIAL London cable to the "Englishman" reports the death of Mr. Ernest Birch, formerly Judge of the Calcutta High Court,

THE "Indian Daily News" understands that manuscript eloquence in the new Councils will be tabooed.

LADY Maud Warrender left Calcutta last night. The Maharajah of Gwalior, Sir Pertab Singh and General Pretum Singh leave to-morrow.

THE "Statesman" and other Calcutta papers publish a telegram from Quetta to the effect that Sir Henry McMahon probably proceeds Home in June.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. J. M. Scott to act as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, vice Mr. A. S. Campbell.

THE wedding, at Secunderabad, is reported of Mr. H. J. Hoare, C. S., to Miss F. A. S. Scott, daughter of the late Sir John Scott, C. B.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Lady Superintendent for the Eden Female School at Dacca on Rs. 500-40-700 per mensem, in the Provincial Educational Service.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 19th January was 616, giving a death-rate of 30·89 per annum per thousand as against 38·50 the corresponding period of last year, and 43·24 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 39 died from fevers; 17, plague; 5, small-pox; 2, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 48, phthisis; 33 diseases of the nervous system; 193, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 35, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 6 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 11; Brahmin, 21; Lingast, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 276; Hindu low caste, 73; Mussalman, 147; Parsi, 16; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 2; European, 2. The total number of births was 406 as against 412 the corresponding period of last year, and 401 the average over the past five years.

TOLSTOY.

An Essay in Criticism:

III.

These remarks, though founded on a single chapter in the beginning of "The Cossacks," are generally true of all Tolstoy's work. They could be supported by reference, at random to any fifty pages of either "Anna Karenina," or "War and Peace." The charm of "The Cossacks" and its chief significance too for a complete understanding of Tolstoy and his work, lies in its extraordinary fidelity to life. It is more than a picture; it is a photograph; not that by that need be meant that it is more artistice rather it might be the reverse; but remarkable at least that any Russian aristocrat should have first thought it worth while to take such a photograph of the leading figures in "The Cossacks," next that he should have been able to do so. And both points help to throw light upon much that would else be unintelligible to an English reader, in Tolstoy's writings. These Cossacks are described from within; by one who is almost as savage, almost as oriental as they are themselves. They are men and women of a class and type, that no English writer would have thought it worth while to portray with such elaborate exactness, above all with such an evident sense of identity. The swashbuckling Lukasha, the mean sycophantic Nazurka, the women Ulinka, Maryanka, and all the rest, are precisely like the better class of our own chuprassies and native sowars. But Tolstoy not only lives among them, as we do but he lives in them, is quite plainly one of them in thought and feeling. He sees nothing in the least strange in the glory and honours showered on Lukasha for shooting a sitting Abrek, or hostile chief. In the estimation of his Cossack comrades, Lukasha had done a brave and splendid deed. True it needed no courage; he saw the man swimming across the river, bent on plunder or murder and he took a sitting shot at him in a bed of reeds, and put an end to his raiding. For this he was made the hero of the hour, and after the fashion of his kind, swaggered about in the most offensive way, got drunk, made bold advances to his dusky lady-love, in all respects comported himself as a savage with wind in the head always does. And Tolstoy is in loving sympathy with him; as Olyenin the Yunker he makes no attempt to conceal his admiration of this dashing blade. And he enters the lists as his rival for the hand of the fascinating Maryanka. All this illuminating to him who would be illuminated. It shows how very lightly the veneer of European civilization lies on the Russian, how at heart he is still the Tartar; how widely his outlook on life differs from ours. The passionate animalism of the Kreutzer Sonata would have been more in keeping with the mise en scene of the Cossacks; but it is when we find that spirit breaking out and pervading studies in the most highly educated Russian circles, that we are best able to judge of the gulf which still separates Western civilisation proper from its Russian counterpart. In the primitive animalism of Tolstoy, the East rules supreme, just as it does in the most characteristic pieces of one of our most remarkable postesses, the gifted Laurence Hope. And wherever that is the case, the critic must depolarise many of his most deeply rooted prejudices, and approved principles; he must try, if he would understand a writer like Tolstoy to re-adjust his mental poise, and realize that he is now in a region where all the ethical standards have been changed, and where common morals need to be entirely re-valued. While then "The Cossacks," forms an invaluable preparation to any intelligent appreciation of Tolstoy, as a revelation of the startling truth that in spite of his morality, and parade of Christian sentiment, he is on a totally different moral and social plane from ourselves; it is a convincing proof of one of his greatest gifts, the power of superlatively excellent portraiture. While you read "The Cossacks," you live among them. They are not pleasant people, and we, who are surfeited with Orientalism at first hand, should not much care to live among them But there can be no doubt or question of the artistic mastery which brings every one of these creatures to life, and makes them walk and ride and hunt and make love and talk, as you turn the pages. In this the beginning, as at the end of Tolstoy's true literary career, there is hardly a story to be told; it might as well end anywhere, as where it does. But though there is no story, there is emphatically an atmosphere. It is a sketch, not a romance; and it is probably meant to mark a stage in the author's mental and moral evolution. While it seems to me to wholly fail of attaining that object, it is an immense success as a photograph of village life at the point of fusion between East and West.

"Anna Karenina," like the Kreutzer Sonata," is a study in the problems of sex. Whatever claim it may possess to be profoundly psychologocial must be justified by the author's treatment of the two chief characters, Anna and Levin. Vronsky and Kitty and Anna's husband and brother may all be relegated to the category of ordinary dramatis personæ. They are very well drawn, but they do not count for much. I select Levin, because there can be little doubt that he is Tolstoy, and therefore peculiarly interesting, as showing forth Tolstoy's own ideals. Probably Kitty was Mrs. Tolstoy. I am sorry for her. She was not too agreeable; but she surely deserved a less unpleasant mate than Levin. Still the author, who ought to know best, lets it be clearly understood, that after her temporary aberration under the influence of the too fascinating Vronsky, she would not be happy till she got him. A more extraordinary commentary on the difference between English and Russian notions of courtship in high life could hardly be found than in the love making of Levin and Kitty. Love proverbially sharpens the wits though it may blind the eyes; but the manner in which Levin and Kitty came to a satisfactory understanding, over a box of letters, alphabetical letters, verges on the miraculous. Kitty would put down on the table, an A. and B. C. and E. D. and an F. and so on, and Levin would immediately fill in each word of which these were the initial letters. In his turn he proposed in the same dumb crambo fashion, and with unerring instinct Kitty took his meaning, and himself. Levin, we must suppose is Tolstoy as he was in middle life, or early middle life, just as Olyenin was Tolstoy between boy and man. In this way we get glimpses of the real man, or what Tolstoy himself believes was the real man, at the most critical period of his life. And what do we find? Precisely what we should expect, I think after our introduction to Olyenin, and the apostrophe of the mountains. A crotchetty, faddist: hysterical, bad tempered, impulsive, full of visionary schemes, rebelling against all the conditions of life, with feeble hands tearing at the great fabric of the universe. And beneath all his zeal for reform, his altruism, his yearnings after a wishy washy Rousseau-ism, beneath, and only just beneath, this veneer of the West, the savage always the savage, and fundamentally the Tartar, the Oriental. His frankly brutal, and ridiculous jealousy, paraded with loving minuteness, and apparently without any sense of its degrading absurdity harmonises well with the standards of sex morality which the main thread of the story serves to illustrate. As an analysis of primitive woman, dressed in Paris frocks and talking the shibboleths of Western Sumaj society, I am not surprised that the character of Anna has taken high rank in the psychology of fiction. But at best it is *pour and surface* psychology. I doubt whether anything that Tolstoy has achieved in that line, can really compare for depth and truth with such a genuinely psychological tour de force, as Meredith's "Sir Willoughby Pattern." Anna is just the animal woman. Happily, though not congenially wedded, to a man much older than herself, a bloodless creature, coiled in red tape, and abominably prudish and pedantic; by him a contented and affectionate mother, she meets Vronsky on a railway platform. Vronsky is intended to be irresistible. He too is frankly animal, though by no means as animal, or as unblushingly animal as Anna immediately reveals herself to be. A touch of the hands, a few words, and Anna is on fire. Samoeidically Vronsky fans the flame, presses his advantage. No moral considerations weigh with her for a moment. Here is the man, the young animal, she wants for her mate. What are husband, child, womanly honour to her? Nothing. What is Vronsky? Everything. That in a sentence is the psychology of Anna Karenina. Of course she gets what she wants; and the painfully minute description of the muddy course of this guilty intrigue, in which both actors openly glory, reveals at every point "ad nauseam," the amorous Tartar. So far as the psychology of the affair goes, it appears to me after careful study to be limited to the illustration of the heavy truth that man tires of woman much sooner than woman of man. Having achieved his too easy conquest the fascinating Vronsky finds that he has hung a social mill stone about his neck. Even in Russia there are limits: and when these are transgressed the Russian Mrs. Grundy lifts her voice and makes her protest pretty effectual. Anna grows wildly jealous: and the more jealous she is the more of course she bores Vronsky. Variations on this theme are to be found throughout Tolstoy. It may pass for profound psychology in Russia, and in literary circles in London; but surely there is nothing very profound in it. Women of the Anna Karenina type, or the princess who marries Pierre, in "War and Peace," only to betray him openly and without shame, are, we suppose, tolerably common all the world over. But the microscopic examination of all their impulses, of the insurrection of the animal, and the complete subversion of the spiritual side of their natures, treated as Tolstoy treats it, is neither very scientific, nor instructive. The whole of Anna Karenina as a practical homily on woman's frailty, is much better and more pointily expressed in Goldsmith's touching stanzas. And that after all is what it comes to. Having thrown away all the glory of her life and honour for a man who has grown tired of her and made the discovery too late, that you cannot with impunity set at defiance the laws of your own social necessity, however elastic they may be up to a certain point. Poor Anna has but one resource, always woman's last resource in such extreme crisis, to die. So she flings herself under a train; and thereby consigns Vronsky to a lifelong remorse. Far more interesting than this vividly realistic treatment of a somewhat hackneyed theme, leading itself neither to particularly profound thought, nor informing psychology, is the light which the book, taken as a whole, throws on Russian society, and the moral codes by which in small matters as well as great, it is regulated. The impression it leaves on my mind, is that of people masquerading rather clumsily in clothes which do not fit them: in surroundings to which they want to be, but are not yet accustomed. The words and the shibboleths are those of the cultured West, but the thoughts and the habits are those of the barbaric East. As an essay on the psychology of woman I find nothing in the least new or suggestive in it, nothing that as far as essentials go, could not be paralleled from a hundred plays and a thousand novels. The added pretentiousness of the form, is no recommendation of the substance. The much decried work of Weininger is, whether right or wrong, a distinct advance, and a landmark in the psychology of the feminine: but I find nothing in Tolstoy of which that, or anything like that, can truly be said.

B.

TIMINGS ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the 1st December last the B. B. and C. I. Railway have revised their timings. This revision may have benefited some of the travelling public, but the public from Bulsar to Surat side have to suffer great inconvenience thereby. By this revised arrangement, the Fast Passenger train leaves Bulsar for Surat at 12-32, whereas the Local Passenger leaves the same station for Surat at 12-50. After the later train has left Bulsar at 12-50 noon, there is no other train from Bulsar to proceed to Surat, except the Local Passenger which starts from Bulsar at 8-20 p. m. So for full nine hours in the daytime there is no other passenger train to proceed in the up direction from Bulsar. This is causing serious inconvenience to a large number of passengers travelling between Bulsar, Billimora, Navsari, Surat, Broach, &c., who have a just cause for complaint, having no train service in the daytime for fully nine hours. This complaint can be easily remedied by starting a mixed train from Bulsar at about 6 p. m. There is a Goods train leaving Bulsar at this time, and if the authorities kindly attach to it three or four compartments for third class passengers the travelling public will be greatly benefited thereby. The more the number of conveniences trains the larger the number of passengers availing themselves of it, which is evident in itself. Previous to this revised timing a Local Mixed train used to start from Bulsar at 3-25 p. m., which was largely patronised by the public. There is no reason why if this train is again allowed to run from Bulsar it should not be patronised by the travelling public as in previous years.

It is a far cry from Gujerat to Bombay, but I think the railway authorities will listen to the voice of the public and give them a much needed relief and convenience.

MANAGER.

Billimora, January 20.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., is now agitating for penny postage between Great Britain and Germany.

THE "debut" of a Royal Princess at the Court of St. James's in May will be one of the most interesting events of the coming Season. Princess Alexandra, the elder daughter of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, a godchild and grandchild of the King and Queen, is the youthful "debutante." More than ordinary interest attaches to this event, for it marks the growing up of the third generation of the present Royal Family. The Princess is Their Majesties' eldest grandchild. On the 17th May she will celebrate her eighteenth birthday, and it is expected that a State Ball will be given in her honour at Buckingham Palace by Their Majesties. Furthermore, owing to the indifferent health of her mother it is believed that the Queen will chaperon her grand-daughter during the Season, and will take her to live at Buckingham Palace, Windsor, and Sandringham from the outset of the Season proper.

THE PROBLEM IN PERSIA.

CONFERENCE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Anglo-Russian Intervention.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE ORDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

It is stated in Court circles in St. Petersburg that a conference will probably be held in St. Petersburg shortly of representatives of British and Russian Governments and delegates from the Shah and Persian Constitutionalists with a view to facilitating measures for the restoration of order.

THE ARMY AEROPLANE.

Another Failure.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The remodelled army aeroplane made two short flights at Aldershot to-day and then fell and was smashed. Nobody was injured.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Mission to Mulai Hafid.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

M. Regnault, the French Minister, has left Tangier for Fez on a mission to Mulai Hafid.

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

Marriage or Exploring?

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The Duke of Abruzzi has been on a secret visit to London to buy his outfit for the Himalayas. It is stated that he met a representative of Mr. Elkins and resolved to renounce his Royal privileges and to marry Miss Elkins in America.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT CHICAGO.

Trapped between Fire and Water.

FIFTY PERSONS PERISH.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A telegram from Chicago states that a wooden building over the waterworks tunnel, one and a half miles out in the Lake, is ablaze. Fifty people have perished by burning and drowning.

A tug rescued several clinging to the ice.

INDIAN REFORM BLUE-BOOKS.

"Times'" Severe Criticism.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The "Times" in a special article severely criticises the cumbrousness and inconvenient and unpalatable form of the Indian reform blue-books.

The lack of an index, the absence even of consecutive paging and the intermingling of important statements with utterly trivial irrelevancies are very apparent. This want of editorial selection and revision, says the "Times," defeats the attempt to inform public opinion on problems of Indian administration.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Hopeful View.

LONDON [illegible]

Sir Felix Schuster, speaking in the City last night, said that the causes of the dislocation in business were disappearing. He anticipated a revival in the near future. The ever-growing production of gold, he said, was a factor which must not be overlooked.

NATIVES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Petition for Parliamentary Representation.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Four thousand natives of the Transvaal have petitioned the National Convention for Parliamentary representation under the Union.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Lord Curzon leaves Buluwayo for the North on Friday.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Haldane's Fears.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Birmingham, said that Socialism was the greatest present apprehension affecting credit.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

Members of the Suite.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

King Edward's suite on the visit to Berlin will include Lord Crewe, Lord Althorp, Lord Grenfell, Admiral Bosanquet, and Sir Charles Hardinge.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The German press and public are anticipating King Edward's visit most keenly. A magnificent fete which had been arranged by the Municipality has been abandoned by King Edward's wish and it will be replaced by an informal afternoon tea, thus affording His Majesty an opportunity of conversing with the councillors on municipal affairs

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BILL.

Further Consideration Postponed.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

In deference to the requests of the President and Mr. Gillet, further consideration of the Californian Anti-Japanese Bill has been postponed for a week.

THE PHOCEA EARTHQUAKE.

Extensive Damage.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Telegrams from Smyrna state that over three hundred houses have been destroyed by the earthquake in villages in the Phocea District and many people have been killed.

LATER.

The Vali of Smyrna telegraphs that the earthquake destroyed 679 houses at Phocea. Shocks continue and the people are fleeing.

The number of victims is unknown. The Minister of the Interior is sending succour.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Another Survivor Rescued.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Another survivor was rescued at Messina yesterday.

THE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

THE following is the list of further subscriptions to the Relief Fund of the earthquake sufferers in Italy received at the Royal Italian Consulate Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged ...	1,171	13	6
Mr A T Holme, Udaipur ...	100	0	0
Mr G DeCrossi	150	0	0
Mr G Olcese...	100	0	0
Mr Oliva	25	0	0
Mr G Timossi	15	0	0
Through Mr H E Procter, Bombay	6,540	0	0
"P-P-S"	100	0	0
"P-H-C"	10	0	0
Mr F Cornaglia	100	0	0
Mr H Boggiano	100	0	0
Mr D N Dady	10	0	0
"J G"—Meerut	100	0	0
Collection Church of Holy Name, Poona ...	20	0	0
"D H G", Bombay ...	100	0	0
Total ...	8,641	13	6

MADRAS FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Preliminary Discussion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 21.

A preliminary conference consisting of the official and non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council will be held to discuss the Madras Financial Statement on 1st February.

DINESH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE.

Released at Serampore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Dinesh Chandra Chatterjee, one of the two "Sanyasis" arrested at Attarpara, was released to-day by the Sub-Divisional Officer Serampore. The other remains in custody.

TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The Transport "Rohilla" calls at Gibraltar on her way home on the 3rd proximo and afterwards makes an extra voyage to India, leaving Southampton on the 4th March. Her dates thereafter are—leaving Bombay, 25th March; Suez, 8th April; and Southampton, 19th April

A very successful Garden Party was given by the Maharaja of Balrampur in the beautiful Moti Mahal grounds, at Lucknow on Wednesday, afternoon at which a very large number of guests, English and Indian, was present, including Sir John and Lady Hewett.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. GREENFIELD, C.B., accompanied by Major H. J. Everrett, D.A.A.G., visited H. E. Sir George Warrender, Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board the Flagship "Hyacinth" yesterday morning. On his leaving the vessel a salute of 11 guns was fired from the vessel in his honour.

DURING the week ending 19th January 2,043 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 2,033 were shipped to China and five were purchased by the farmer at Ahmednagar, three by the farmer at Palanpur and two by the farmer at Gondal.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Sir G. Clarke's Reply to Mahomedan Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 21.

Replying to the address of the National Mahomedan Association, Sind, yesterday afternoon, the Governor said he was a great believer in the advantages of personal contact and was glad to meet the deputation from the community, which formed a great bulk of the population. It was a matter of great pleasure to him to receive their assurance of loyalty to the King-Emperor and Government, which was striving to promote the progress and happiness of the people, and to hear their expression of abhorrence of the proceedings that had cast an undeserved shadow upon the Indian character. He was convinced that the unreasonable spirit of disaffection would never spread to their community, which had received substantial benefits.

EDUCATION AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

He was well aware of the backward state of education among Mahomedans in Sind and earnestly hoped that their community would take full advantage of the additional facilities they proposed to provide. A wide extension of primary education would lead to a demand for higher education among the members of their community. In this connection Government were considering a Bill which the Hon'ble Sheikh Sadikali had presented. It will be introduced in the Legislative Council as a Government measure. It would enable any Local Board to levy the special cess of a quarter anna in respect of land revenue and to apply the fund thus raised to the furtherance of primary education and the grant of scholarships to pupils attending secondary schools and colleges. The Bill, when passed into law, will enable funds to be provided for the encouragement of education among Mahomedans. He was sorry to hear that the distribution of appointments was regarded unfavourable to their community, and he assured them that it was the constant endeavour of Government to enlist in their service a due number of qualified candidates from all sections of that population, and he regretted that the Mahomedans of Sind were not represented in the Public Service in the numbers to which their importance as a community entitled them. They should turn to other reasons and Government were not to blame. Government wished that Mahomedans should receive a full share of the posts, but could not agree to the lowering of the standards, which would inevitably react unfavorably upon the administration and would be unjust to those who had worked to qualify themselves if preferential treatment were accorded to others who had neglected to avail themselves of opportunities open to all alike. He further said that where the knowledge of English was not laid down as a necessary qualification a preference for candidates knowing English was never consciously made by officers in whose hands appointments lay. In case their suggestions about lowering the standards was adopted, he feared that the lower posts in the Service would be occupied by Mahomedans, while the superior ones would become the monopoly of other races who had undergone the training necessary to qualify for them. Such a result he deplored as it would be detrimental to their best interests. The real remedy lay in their own hands. There could be no question of the abilities of the members of their community to attain to the highest posts in the Service of the State as could be proved by many shining examples. It was purely a question of education, and the Bill to which allusion was made would place in their hands a powerful weapon for the furtherance of that great object. Meanwhile he assured them that everything will be done to encourage their efforts by giving appointments to duly qualified Mahomedans as opportunity offered.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

In connection with the request that the rates of assessment should depend on the quality of the soil and facilities for irrigation, they were told that every attempt hitherto made to arrive at a detailed classification of the soils of Sind for the purpose of assessment had ended in failure. The actual procedure adopted appeared to him to correspond very closely with what they proposed in asking for—simple classification of soils. In dealing with fallow rules he pointed out that they were misled. He stated the objects of those rules were—(1) to afford reasonable facilities to occupants to give rest to their lands; (2) to prevent idle or bankrupt cultivators from continuing to hold lands which they were unwilling or unable to cultivate; and (3) to prevent others from taking up land which they had neither the means nor the intention to cultivate. He said these were objects which every prudent administration would keep in view in dealing with land and which secured the best interests of the cultivators themselves. Under the ordinary law obtaining elsewhere, every landholder was liable annually for assessment of every field in his possession. The Sind system was a concession to suit local requirements and was an essential concession in the conditions that prevailed when it was made. But the conditions had since changed. The population had increased and the supply of water, though still subject to fluctuations in many tracts, had become much more stable than formerly.

MODERN METHODS NECESSARY.

The time was therefore approaching when the landholders of Sind would find it necessary to adopt the system of extensive cultivation based upon advanced methods of tillage and scientific rotation of crops in place of the extensive system of agriculture to suit which the fallow rules were framed. He said that Government were well aware of the difficulties attending the cultivation of lands impregnated with salt, and red sorie were in progress which would afford an inquisition solution of the difficulty. Meanwhile he could not hold out any hopes that the restrictions on the cultivation of rice would be relaxed. Government was bound to consider the interests of the general body of cultivators. As to canals to which they referred, the quantity of water, he said, required to mature the rice crop was far in excess of that used for other crops which it was desirable to encourage, and a wide extension of rice cultivation in any one locality must deprive cultivators elsewhere of a fair share of the supply to which they were entitled and which may be the cause of serious loss of the total production. This consideration Government could not ignore.

THE SETTLEMENT PERIOD.

He agreed that the term for which settlements were fixed in Sind was short, but he did not think it was unduly short looking to the conditions prevailing in most localities. He further reminded them that where a canal did not fulfil expectations a longer period would prove gravely disadvantageous to the cultivator, who with a failing supply might find himself liable for a long term of years to a rate of assessment much higher than the available water justified. As, however, irrigation facilities became more stable the settlement periods could be extended, but the State could not be expected to expend immense sums on extension and improvement of irrigation in Sind unless an adequate return on the capital invested could be assured. Their suggestion, if adopted, would mean an economic policy that would inevitably lead to restriction of irrigation works in Sind or would be tantamount to favouring the cultivators of Sind at the expense of the general taxpayers of India, and that they would not regard either result as just and equitable.

FIXED DATES FOR INSPECTION.

He pointed out to them that their request that fixed dates should be assigned for the purpose of the commencement of inspection of crops for the purpose of deciding remissions involved insuperable practical objections owing to the wide variation of times at which crops came to maturity at different places and even in the case of some crops in different seasons. But it was a standing rule that work in connection with remission took precedence over all other work and he was assured that this rule was well understood and was strictly and regularly enforced from the Commissioner downwards. In conclusion, he said that the subjects they had brought to his notice were all important and he was glad to know their views upon them. He said if he was not able to meet their wishes in all respects he assured them he had given them consideration and had given his reasons for disagreement. It was his great wish that his visits to different parts of the Presidency should be of benefit to people and it was with this object alone that he was remaining in India,

Sir George Clarke left yesterday morning at 9-46 by special train for Sukkur, the departure being private.

IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

Cadetships for Taluqdars' Sons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 21.

The Taluqdars of Oudh are very anxious that Government should nominate a few boys from their school in Lucknow—the Colvin Taluqdars School—to cadetships in the Imperial Cadet Corps. The Colvin boys are good horsemen and proficient at arms, and they have often furnished escorts for persons of high rank visiting Lucknow.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" supports the idea and thinks Government should give the Taluqdars—a most loyal body—the favour they ask.

SIR EDWARD BAKER.

Return to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Sir Edward Baker and party returned to Calcutta this morning.

MISSING MOTOR LAUNCHES.

One Recovered.

DARING RIVER PIRATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The smaller of the two motor launches belonging to Messrs Ashworth, Martin and Co., which were lost on Monday night, has been found lower down the river near Kidderpore.

LATER.

The missing motor boat which had been recovered has had its brass fittings removed and is believed to have been in the hands of a river pirate.

MADRAS REVENUE RETURNS.

Deficit of Sixteen Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 21.

Madras revenue to the end of December was 634 lakhs as compared with 650 lakhs to the same date last year. There is a deficiency of 10 lakhs under the heading "Excise" and six lakhs under "Customs."

RANGOON VOLUNTEERS.

Dinner to Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 21.

All the Volunteer officers attached to different Corps in Rangoon were entertained at dinner last night by Sir Herbert White, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. The toast of the evening was "Success to Volunteering in Burma" and was drunk with enthusiasm.

THE SESAMUM CROP.

Final Forecast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The Commercial Intelligence Department final memorandum upon the Indian Sesamum Crop of the past season estimates the total outturn at 389,200 tons against 212,000 tons in 1907-08 and 414,000 tons, the average of the past five years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay, to that of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Madras, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway.

Mr. M. M. R. Ingram, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from leave, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

Rao Bahadur Pundit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, Rajputana, retired from Government service from the 25th ultimo.

Messrs. F. Norman, E. S. Heard and Little, Temporary Engineers, are appointed to the permanent establishment as Assistant Engineers and are posted to Bombay, the Punjab, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, respectively.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Recent Resolutions.

SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has submitted the Congress resolutions to the Government of India.

THE DEPORTEES.

All Reported Well.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Regarding the deportees, the "Sanjibani" hears that Aswani Kumar Dutt is transferred from Burma to Lucknow.

Krishna Kumar Mitter is in Agra and regularly writes letters saying he is well.

Manoranjan Guha writes from Bassein,

Satish Chunder is in the Insein jail.

Subodh Chunder is in Bareli.

Bhupesh Chunder Nag is doing well.

Shayam Sunder is also well.

Aswini Kumar Dutt writes: "So long as there is a God there is no anxiety." The letter is addressed to his wife.

Bhupesh Chunder Nag is in Fategarh.

Shayam Sunder is in the Thayetmo Jail, Pulin Behari Das in Montgomery and Sachindra Prasad Bose in Rawalpindi.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE following Police officers passed, on the 14th December an examination in Law (Higher Standard) according to the test for Police officers :—Mr. J. C. Curry, Mr. A. S. Holland, Mr. F. Trotter, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. J. A. Hoyes, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I Railway.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, pending further orders.

Captain G. N. L. Labertouche, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, passed, on the 15th December, an examination in Law according to Rule, relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. B. A. Dubois, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, passed, on the 14th December an examination in Law (Lower Standard) according to the test prescribed for Police officers.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., on return form leave to be Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, for special work.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 14th December.

Mr. C. B. Critchley, I. C. S., passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 18th December.

The Reverend O. J. Loynes, B.A., is appointed Assistant Chaplain of Karachi.

Mr. Basil N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr. W. L. Weldon, B.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, resigned, pending further orders.

Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip, Royal Garrison Artillery to be Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, with effect from the 7th January.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Charles Noel Moberly to be Captain, vice Cresswell resigned. Dated 1st October.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Dossabhoy Dinsha Khambatta, V. D., to be Major, vice Dunne, transferred to the 2nd Battalion. Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles. Dated 1st April.

Mr. P. L. Bowers, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., is transferred from the Central Division to the Indus River Commission.

THE death at Bangalore yesterday, from peritonitis, is reported of Major T. B. Aldridge of the "O" Battery, R. H. A.

AN outbreak of rinderpest continues in severe form in some parts of Bundelkhand and it has been found necessary to abandon the Cattle Shows which were projected in the Banda District as the collection of large numbers of cattle in a limited area would tend to facilitate the spread of the disease.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH'S LECTURE.

Professor Lees-Smith, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, delivered last evening, in the Byramji Jejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, the ninth of his series of lectures in connection with the question of establishing a Commercial Faculty and a central institution for imparting commercial education to Indians in their own country. There was again a large audience, including the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Mr. J. A. Wadia and others taking interest in commercial education.

In the beginning of his lecture the Professor said that he would summarise the general conclusions which would be reached by the examination he had entered during his last lectures. The general impression made upon his mind by the mineral wealth of India and her geographical position and the capacity of her labouring population generally was such as to lead one to expect in the ordinary course the development of her considerable amount of her manufacturing industries. Although he was led to that conclusion whenever he compared the mineral wealth of India with the vast area over which it was distributed he could not but come to the conclusion that she was bound to be endowed by nature in the same manner as Great Britain, America and Germany. It was doubted if India would ever be a great manufacturing country in the sense that Great Britain was, because it was improbable that the average wealth of the country would never reach that of Great Britain. What was to be realised was that this conclusion was not by any means a depressing one. It was not desirable that India should have a manufacturing population in the same proportion like anything that Great Britain possessed. What they wanted was that there should be a fair amount of diversity among the population. There should be a sufficiently large urban population to cultivate the soil of the country. That there should be a certain proportion between manufacture and production before they would develop the industries. In Great Britain the most thoughtful men agreed that their manufactures were out of proportion to the total population of the country. The great cry was: "Back to the Land." Again it was not necessary that the average income of this land should be as great as that of Great Britain. Nature had endowed this country with peculiar climate and peculiar natural advantages which enabled the people to live a full and healthy life at a cost which would not be enough for the inhabitants of Great Britain to pass a healthy life. Judging by the wealth, India would not reach the level that Great Britain had reached. The problem of poverty and the problem of keeping a proportion of diversity in population depended upon the problem of finding means by which a fully healthy life could be led by the poor was no more easily to be solved in India than in the land from which he came. Now he was going to proceed to, one by one, the leading industries of India and to consider its present position and its future prospects. This, of course, was a discussion which illustrated the facts which would directly come into their consideration on the question of tariff. They must not consider problems such as "Protection" in genral terms. They must determine what industries they were going to protect. As he had told them on the last occasion if they had a war of tariff with other nations they should be in a position to know exactly by imposing export duty on a particular commodity. They could bring the other nations to their terms. To come down to the realm of practical reality they had to begin by taking the leading industries which should be protected by tariff.

The Professor then dwelt at some length upon the chief industries of India including those of tea, coffee, sugar and indigo.

SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

Official Landing.

HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL Sir George J. S. Warrender, C.V.O., C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Captain A. W. Heneage, M.V.O., and Secretary Mr. Graham Hewlett, landed at the Apollo Bunder yesterday shortly after 10 a.m. His Excellency was received at the Bunder by Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, C. B., Major H. J. Everrett, Captain P. F. Pocock, and Flag Lieut. Alec. I. L. Wilson. A Guard of Honour of 50 rank and file, with Band and Regimental Colour, of the Royal Scots, under the command of Lieut. K. S. Robertson, and Lieut. Farquharson, was drawn up at the Apollo Bunder, facing East. On landing, His Excellency was received with a general Salute, the Band playing the National Anthem. Sir George with General Greenfield then inspected the Guard of Honour. After a brief conversation with General Greenfield, His Excellency entered the motor car and drove to the Admiralty House, Wodehouse Road. A Salute of 13 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, announcing the landing of His Excellency.

OUR MANACLED FLEET.

The last few years, says a corespondent, have seen a remarkable concentration of British naval power in home waters; and no one possessed of the slightest knowledge of the general international situation and the avowed ambitions of Germany would attempt to deny the absolute necessity for this concentration, in view of our deplorable and well-known military weakness. It is, in fact, frankly acknowledged by all parties in the State that our fleet is at present not only our first line of defence, but our sole defence against invasion. Yet it is scarcely possible to believe that the so-called mistress of the seas, and proud possessor of the greatest empire the world has ever seen, can continue to hold her place in the world under the humiliating conditions of not daring to move half—or anything like half—of her available battleships more than three days' sail from the east coast of England.

THE "Englishman" announces that a marriage between Lieutenant James Moles) worth Blair of the Black Watch and Lilian Louise Archer, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Julian, R.A.M.C., takes place at Kasauli in April.

THE sorrows of coal shareholders have in no measure abated with the incoming of the New Year, says the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," who adds:—"Recent events have tended to clear the market of its chief supporters, the moneyless speculators being as a rule eager to rush in where the more experienced operators have feared to tread, and they are now mourning their folly in having done so, though in many cases it is probably sheer inability which prevents them from repeating their operations. Hitherto, horse dealing has been looked upon as the one business which is calculated to sever friendships, but, from all I hear around many coal shares have been plunked down on chums as a favour, with results that do not tend to draw seller and buyer closer together, the latter being sold as well as the shares."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

ENTER THE LADY CHAUFFEUR.

Suffragette Midnight Meeting.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Another New Year! It was ushered in with song and dance and shouts of merry laughter at the fashionable hotels where New Year's Eve supper parties were immensely popular this year. At the Savoy alone supper tables were reserved for two thousand people and the Carlton and the Ritz had every available table taken.

Outside on the Embankment were kind-hearted actresses who had forsaken the revels in order to distribute food to the outcasts there, an ever growing army of misery whose numbers and pitiable plight have been sadly accelerated by the heavy snow storms of the week and the bitter cold.

The militant suffragettes, undaunted by the weather or the hour, came forth to greet the New Year with burning speech and hot resolutions in Parliament Square. Even as Big Ben chimed midnight and the death knell of 1908 these intrepid leaders of revolt were speechifying outside the silent House of Commons.

"No one can say that the suffragettes have wasted any time. We have begun the New Year with a suffragette meeting," explained Mrs. How Martyn, the secretary of the Women's Freedom League, the organisers of the midnight demonstration, to me to-day.

What with unemployment and bad trade 1909's prospects are none too bright and in the political world the upheaval of a general election is regarded as a certainty.

The suffragettes are waiting for the King's speech. Should it contain no mention of women's suffrage there are threatening tactics of "A new and more drastic kind than any that have yet been adopted."

When one remembers that during the three years of the militant agitation four hundred imprisonments of women have taken place one wonders with fear and trembling what form these "more drastic" methods of militant agitation will take.

THE LADY CHAUFFEUR.

The lady chauffeur has arrived, or to be quite correct we should speak of innovation in the plural, for there are at this moment two ladies who both claim to be the first professional chauffeur of their sex. One is Miss "Sheda O'Neill," a dashing young Irish woman, the daughter of an officer at Connaught Rangers and an ex-army nurse. "Miss O'Neill," as she elects to be known, though this is not her real name, has attached herself to a West End garage, whose patrons are already demanding that their motor cab should be the one driven by a lady chauffeur. Among Miss O'Neill's regular customers is a doctor whom she takes out on his rounds every morning, and many ladies stipulate that they shall have the services of the lady chauffeur for their shopping excursions. "Miss O'Neill," I may add, is a strikingly handsome girl with chestnut hair and Irish blue eyes.

The case of the second lady chauffeur is even more interesting. Her father is a fashionable West End doctor. She has learned motor driving at one of the schools and has been through the workshops. She drives a fourteen horse power car and after a fortnight in "service—" for her father pays her the same salary as he gave to his man chauffeur—she is enthusiastic on the subject of motor driving as a profession for women. She is a good looking dark haired girl and holds the R. C. A.'s driving certificate. When I saw her at her home near Belgrave Square yesterday she was full of the joys of the new work. She is not in the least nervous and enjoys driving her car through the crowded West End streets. She meets with every courtesy from her fellow chauffeurs and from the drivers of the motor omnibuses, though the horse cabbies are sometimes troublesome. When this enterprising lady chauffeur drives her mother and sister to the shops, she joins the taxicabs and motor cars on the nearest cab rank and cheerfully waits until the shopping expedition is over.

Now that the ice is broken one may expect to see other lady chauffeurs. Scotland Yard, however refuses to recognise the right of a woman to drive an ordinary taxicab plying for hire in the streets, although no objection is raised to her driving a motor cab that is hired from the garage. In Paris, of course, the women taxicab drivers are a familiar sight.

LADY AUCKLAND'S CHALLENGE.

Lady Auckland, who has played many parts, including that of keeping a bric-a-brac shop in Baker Street, has just issued a challenge to the New York journalists. She has just returned from a visit to America and she is not at all impressed, so she tells me, with the ways of the New York journalist, or of the leaders of Society there. Her extremely candid comments on the latter celebrities with pen and ink caricatures by herself are soon to be published under the title of "Six Weeks in New York." The title savours of Elinor Glyn's "Three Weeks." The book will probably create a sensation.

However, to return to the challenge. Lady Auckland is going to return to New York under an assumed name and she challenges the journalists to discover and interview her. To the man or woman who succeeds in penetrating her disguise, Lady Auckland will pay 500 dollars, but she declares that she will outwit the sleuth hounds of the yellow press.

Lady Auckland is a dark, good looking woman, still youthful and a brilliant conversationalist. Her son and heir to the title is at Eton.

BATTLE OF THE BARGAINS.

The great winter sales begin this week and have very air seems full of bargains.

New Year's Day is really the appointed time for the opening of the annual carnival of bargain land, but Friday would have been an unlucky day and so the doors swung open early yesterday morning to admit the hosts of bargain hunters, for there is a general impression that the sales will be more than usually tempting this year.

The mildness of the autumn and the first months of winter have left the shopkeepers with huge winter stocks on hand. Furs, for instance, are to be marked down as much as forty per cent. Fur hats of the busby order, which will be immensely popular for the remainder of the season but may be out of fashion next winter, are being sold at less than half the price of a week or two ago. Another fashion which may not live to see another day is the dress which has skirt and bodice all in one, and these robes both for evening and afternoon wear are being offered at "giving away" prices.

THE VISITING MILLINER.

Not long ago a clever French milliner, who had a large clientele in London, hit upon a novel idea. Instead of her customers coming to her and trying to choose the correct hat to wear with their new gown in her little shop—and West End shops if one excepts the large stores are apt to be crowded and cramped—she would send to them. She engaged a

staff of smart assistants to send them forth in the morning with a taxicab full of hat boxes. On arrival at each house the milliner was shown into the bedroom of the mistress who tried the hats on in front of her own looking glass. The idea proved a great success. Women who made a leisurely choice of headgear in this way amidst familiar surroundings never complained of hats that did not suit them.

An American girl now in London has carried the idea of the visiting milliner a step further. This young woman was a milliner's assistant and she was struck by the number of women who came to her employer's shop and asked if they could have a hat re-trimmed or could some of their old material be used in the trimming of a new hat. Customers who did this, she noticed, were regarded with scorn and were very often told that the shop did not do re-trimming.

What becomes of all the old hat trimmings, the feathers that want re-curling, the ribbon that only wants a hot iron and the flowers that require a little touching up, thought this young woman. There were visiting dressmakers who worked by the day in their client's houses. Why should there not be visiting milliners too? The visiting milliner has a prosperous connection although her profession is still young.

IMPORTANCE OF SLEEVES.

That the year of a garment may be read in its sleeves is a trite saying. Sleeves do tell a tale. This year for day wear and even for night in some of the ultra fashionable gowns it is the turn of the long rucked sleeve which covers the wrist and ends in a point on the back of the hand. Fortunately last season frocks have been revolutionised by a plentiful supply of net, sleeves of rucked net being immensely popular.

The great thing is to keep the sleeve tight. It is skin fitting just now and the tightness continues from shoulder to wrist. On a well shaped arm the tight sleeve looks well but it is an uncomfortable fashion, and when women try on their new dresses just home from the dressmaker they make the unpleasant discovery that they cannot raise their arms to their heads except with difficulty.

THE ETHICS OF THE PANTOMIME.

"There is perhaps something to be learned from recent changes in the theatrical entertainments provided at Christmas time," writes the "Post." "Pantomime still holds a prominent place among them, but a rival has arisen in the shape of Christmas plays which are not pantomimes, but which are specially intended for children. The development of pantomime in the last ten or twelve years has consisted in the loss of some of its coarseness and vulgarity, in the attempt to make it better suited for children, and in the growth and refinement of the element of spectacular beauty.

"Invention seems to find more scope in the scenery than in the story, and the element of humour is left largely to a few clever actors whose comic vein endears them to the audience. No pantomime has yet won a claim to be a work of art and no man has made a name as the author of a work of this class. Yet there are several men, any of whom if he wished could write a pantomime that would delight the public and would by so doing add to an already considerable reputation.

"Meantime the growing popularity of the children's play, the play in which the characters are children, is a most important sign of the times. It shows as nothing else could the spread, perhaps even the triumph, of a new view of child life, the view that children are worth thinking about, not merely because they are going to be men and women and need to be brought up, but for their own sakes.

"The children's plays represent a very significant movement," adds the "Post." "To whichever category they belong they reveal a great interest in children and a keen sympathy or wish for sympathy with them. They must be taken in connection with other modern phenomena, the study of children by persons devoted to education and the great attention now given to hygiene both in the school and in the home. All these things must be regarded as additions to the fulness of the life of English society. They imply a closer touch than before between one generation and the next, of which the results should be to increase the strength of both, partly by keeping the parents young in mind and heart, and partly by enabling the children to grow up without forcing, and so to prolong their childhood to its natural limits."

The "Daily Telegraph," too, notes the changes. "While the ring of young voices is about him, that man will be truly fortunate," it says, "who can repeat genuinely to his own old and best self: 'Here we are again!'

"'Peter Pan,' a classic which may quite possibly keep permanent possession of the English stage, and out live the most earnest efforts of Mr. Bernard Shaw, affords a priceless suggestion of future possibilities. Why does not someone—why not Mr. Kipling himself, for he has genius enough—take the 'Jungle Book' and make out of it a pantomime of bipeds and quadrupeds, with all the wonder of India for the background?

"In all the changes that loom before us the spirit of progress, we are glad to believe, shines clear. 'Peter Pan' and 'Pinkie and the Fairies' show that vulgarity is out of date, and an increasing number of pantomimes indicate that managers are finding that 'the vulgar' are appreciating more and more the real worth of pure fancy, fun, and beauty."

Even the "Times" thinks that the philosophy of the pantomime is not unfit for a leading article. It says that "the chief defect of the modern pantomime is that it tries to be too amusing, and so becomes unbusinesslike. It makes no demands whatever upon the attention. It assumes that the audience are too lazy even to follow a story, that they are tired of any kind of entertainment after five minutes of it and that the only way to preserve them from boredom is to provide them with incessant and violent change. This assumption must be wrong."

The "Times," the "Telegraph," and the "Morning Post" are all in praise of "Peter Pan," Mr. Barrie's classic play, and the "Times" gives Mr. Barrie a hint that it is time he turned to and wrote a pantomime. Thus:

"In Mr. Barrie's 'Peter Pan' we see what might be done; and the public have certainly not failed to support that promising effort. But our ideal pantomime would have an old story for its subject, and one familiar to everyone; and it would be nearer to the conventional pantomime than Mr. Barrie's play. There would be plenty of room in it for all the dramatist's play of fancy; but it would not be too fanciful, or too full of the dramatist's own idiosyncrasies.

"Mr. Barrie himself might find that his talent was strengthened if it were set to work upon an old story; for the old stories are the best, not because they are old, but because they have survived through their excellence. If they were freed from the task of inventing a story he would have more energy of invention in its treatment, and the better the story the better the treatment, where the story-teller knows his business. There are plenty of good stories excellently suited to pantomime, and we recommend them to the attention of Mr. Barrie or of any other dramatist who has the ambition and the power to make something new and delightful out of pantomime."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 16.

THE Hyderabad High Court has applied to H. H. Nizam's Government for another Judge to be added to the present Bench, which is insufficient for the despatch of business. I pointed this out on three occasions last year, and I am glad the matter has been taken up in real earnest. In my opinion, the addition of one Judge will not relieve the stress of current work, especially as the files of the Court are congested with the number of cases that are pending. There should therefore be two more Judges at least. The utmost circumspection and care should, however, be exercised in making selections. It would be fatal to the ends of justice to squeeze square men into round holes or round men into square holes, just to pamper or encourage the aspirations and ambitions of favourites—a notable feature of procedure that has never been a novelty here when a lucrative appointment is the objective. Besides, it is a familiar story that every man in power—if he have no kith or kin to serve or push forward—has always a retinue of protegés for whose comfort and enjoyment he has pledged himself to seize every available opportunity. Among the practising Barristers there are two or three who, if nominated, would be great acquisitions to the Bench. Among those in official harness I would mention Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami and Mr. Abu Raza. The former is the Sessions Judge in Gulburga and the latter the Chief City Magistrate at the capital. Both are straight men, who would be not only of practical assistance on the High Court Bench, but personalities who would contribute to the dignity of the Bench. Both have had an English education and are Barristers-at-Law. Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami is besides, I believe, a Honours Man of the Oxford University.

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Police Daffadar Nasiruddin, of the Hussani Alum Circle, has been granted a reward of Rs. 100 for having traced and recovered property to the value of Rs. 5,000, which was stolen during the floods in September last. When the devastation by water took place, I noticed the disgraceful behaviour of some of the Moglai Police in looting property, by driving away people from their dwellings and by other flagrant means. That being so, the Government would have been wise had it given the honest Daffadar at least 10 per cent on what he recovered—Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 100. This would have shown the Police villains who robbed the panic-stricken people that honesty is rewarded and is undoubtedly the best policy—in fact as well as in reversion in both Earth and Heaven.

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The sale of stamp paper at the City High Court seems to be a monopoly, and the result is that everybody cannot be served without the loss of valuable time. Considering the number of litigants and the large demand for stamp paper, it is necessary that there should be at least three or four licensed stamp vendors. It is impossible for one man to be equal to the necessities of a large number of people without causing inconvenience and delay. In this view of the case, a departure from what is prevailing would be welcome.

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I am in a position to state that it is intended to present Dr. P. Vigano, who has retired from this See and is now in Italy as Superior of the Mission in Lombardy, with a farewell address, accompanied by a souvenir, which will be got up by voluntary subscription. The movement at present is confined to the Parish of St. Joseph, the head quarters of the Bishop's See, but it is open to the other parishes, if they so choose.

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Hitherto Sub-Overseers of the Public Works Department were given an allowance for the up-keep of a pony, but H. H. Nizam's Government has now been pleased to direct that the same will be continued if the Sub-Overseers choose to maintain a bicycle instead.

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Dr. Ahmed Mirza, M.D., B.Sc., has now issued a Memorandum on the Sanitary Work carried out in the City after the Flood on September 28th, 1908. The Memorandum is much belated, but the Health Officer is hardly to blame for this, considering the heavy work that was thrown on his shoulders as a result of that fearful disaster. He records that on the 29th September, when the water was sufficiently low to allow foot-passengers to be dragged up on to the City side of the Afzulganj Bridge, corpses were lying on either side of the Delhi Gate, some being entangled in the trees in the Salar Jang Palace compound. With the aid of the Afghan Police (whose meritorious services I fully mentioned in my Notes of October last) corpses were picked up and piled from morning to nightfall. Subsequently, they were carted away and buried outside the City, according to age sex, and sect and by midday of the 30th idem 388 dead bodies had been recovered and buried. The carcases of animals, which numbered about 500, were cremated on the spot by means of driftwood and kerosine oil; while dead bodies of human beings, which were released from under the debris and were in a more advanced state of putrefaction, were buried in adjoining graveyards or other suitable places. The exact number of these is not known. People were also found floating on rafters, etc., or transfixed to trees which were not uprooted by the floods. All the large drains were clogged with sand, boulders of stone, driftwood, broken carriages, carts and trees, which rendered the passage of sewage through them impossible. Consequently, the sewage and the flood water collected and stood in large pools all over the City. In the afternoon of the same day a passage was forced for the clearance of the stagnant water, when several more corpses were found imbedded in the drains. On the same date Dr. Ahmed Mirza prohibited the sale of grain in Muneergunj, as it was found to be in a state of putrefaction by immersion in water. Nearly 3,500 pullas or 600,000lbs. of such grains—mostly rice—were burnt by the aid of kerosine oil and driftwood. Other grains—jowari, wheat, gram, etc.—were similarly treated, but these were smaller in quantity to the rice. Three extra Assistant Sanitary Officers were appointed and gangs of coolies were supplied to them. In due course the drains were thoroughly cleaned and other sanitary requirements attended to. In this way a great nuisance which was likely to create some severe epidemic was avoided. As a further peremptory precaution, the Health Officer disinfected the filter-beds of the Mir Alum lake. Apart from his official Memorandum, I can safely assert, from what I personally saw and heard from respectable witnesses, that Dr. Ahmed Mirza deserves the highest praise for the splendid work he performed during the gruesome and heartrending days immediately following that disastrous flood. He has, indeed, justified his fitness for the important position he holds. Had all heads of departments shown as much energy and intelligence, the absurd necessity would not have arisen for stooping to the humiliation of importing experts.

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Moulvie Mahomed Sadik Sahib, Mojuddadi Sarhindi, who is the recipient of a Riayati allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem from H. H. Nizam's Government, has been granted two years' leave for the purpose of visiting the shrines of the Saints of the Holy Order of Nukshbundia. Possibly, after he returns, the Moulvie will be able to write a history of his tour, embodying interesting items of the numerous shrines he sees and the traditions attached to each.

SUBURBAN MECCA.

A Richmond Recollection.

There was an unfamiliar sound recently at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond. It was the tap of the auctioneer's hammer, as lot after lot of the furnishings of this noted hostelry was knocked down to the highest bidder. For four days in all Messrs. Chancellor and Sons have threaded their way through a formidable catalogue, and early in this year the Star and Garter, so far as the purely hotel portion of the buildings is concerned, will become a dismantled, if picturesque, fabric. A sale of this kind necessarily has its depressing features. A certain sentiment attaches even to hotel furniture which has seen its best days, and which is at length being dispersed among dealers and boarding-house keepers for what it is worth. But the auction is not without cheerful suggestion. The Star and Garter, it is true, has temporarily closed its doors as an hotel, after an existence which dates back as far as 1738, but the sale was announced as but the preliminary to refurnishing and redecoration—the preparation, in fact, on the part of this famous suburban rendezvous for a new lease of life. All the same, the freehold of the Star and Garter is advertised as for sale, with possession, and it may be recalled that in the summer of last year it was put up for auction at the Mart without result. There is, therefore, some room for speculation as to the future, since a purchaser might conceivably be disposed to devote the property to other than its aforetime uses.

A BEAUTY SPOT.

From the point of view of position, the Star and Garter is, by consent of the poets, inimitably placed. It dominates one of the most famous spots in England. Happily the lovely landscape which it commands has not been spoilt by building operations, and the thickly-wooded country which spreads away towards the beech-clad hills of Buckinghamshire, the Surrey heaths, or the Berkshire heights, forms as charming a setting as ever it did for the silvery Thames, with its tranquil waters, its eyots, its swans, its skiffs, and, in these later days, its motor-boats. The situation of the hotel indeed might be said to mark it out as an ideal spot for a private residence, but it is probably unsuited for that purpose, not merely from the standpoint of construction, but for the reason that its grounds are of limited area. The terraced gardens at the rear might in some degree make up for lack of acreage but the probability would seem to be that the future of the Star and Garter lies in its continuance in some form or other, as a place of sejour—possibly as a modern, up-to-date hotel, possibly as a building primarily designed for letting in magnificent suites of residential flats. But on this point it is impossible to speak with certainty as yet.

Strange vicissitudes has the Star and Garter passed through since it was first introduced to public notice. It began its career in quite a small way. Richmond-hill was a fashionable promenade even a century and a half or two centuries ago, and one or two little unpretending places of refreshment sprang up in due course. The Star and Garter opened its doors in this capacity, being originaly erected on a piece of Petersham-common, obtained for a rental of £2 per annum. At the outset there was never a thought of providing even the usual accommodation of a country inn. But the enterprise proved to have great possibilities. Gradually it developed into a first-class hotel, and eventually came to be recognised as by far the most attractive hostelry in the vicinity of London.

ROYAL VISITORS.

In the early years of the nineteenth century one Brewer, seeing the future promise of the place, hired more ground for the erection of a larger building a condition being, however, that he should not shut out the view from Sir Lionel Darell's house on the other side of the way. But Brewer took no notice of the obligation. He was, nevertheless, smartly repaid for his sharp practice for he could not make the books of the new Star and Garter balance and for five years the place was closed. This was the opportunity for Christopher Crean, cook to the Duke of York. He took the place, and reopened it in 1809. Crean must have known how to tickle the public appetite, for he got plenty of custom despite his high charges. It used to be said that visitors paid him half-a-sovereign for the privilege of looking out of the windows over the Thames Valley. But assuredly they got something else for their money. The Star and Garter became still more famous under the reign of Mr. Joseph Ellis and his family.

Royalty in due course came to appreciate the comforts of the Star and Garter and the splendour of its views, and the aristocracy of England had no hesitation in following where kings and princes led the way. Louis Philippe and Queen Amelie stayed there for months at a time, and were visited by the late Queen Vistoria and the Prince Consort. Napoleon III had apartments in the hotel, and so had Victor Emmanuel, the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, the Prince Imperial, and many other distinguished personages. Every Sunday the members of the original Four-in-Hand Club used to drive down to the Star and Garter, whose stables were, it is said, originally erected to accommodate the horses of an English Sovereign when guest at a house just opposite.

VOTIVE OFFERINGS.

Bucks and dandies were as much at home on Richmond-hill as in Picadilly or St. James's-street, while actresses regarded a dinner at the Star and Garter as a votive offering of infinite recommendation. Even maiden aunts, conscious though they may have been that they were perhaps not doing quite the correct thing in taking their nieces to dine at the Star and Garter were yet disposed to congratulate themselves on their courage. They could at least plead that the place was under very distinguished patronage. The directors of the Bank of England, for example, made it their habit to dine there, and no more staid or solemn people could be wished for. Some of the great City companies also have been known to give the go-by to their own chefs and their own cellars and to drive down to Richmond to enjoy its views, and to sample some of the noted brands for which the hotel vaults were held in repute. Above all, perhaps, the Sunday dinners were the thing. On one Sunday in July, 1851, no fewer than 560 dinners were served at the Star and Garter. This of course would be about the time of the Great Exhibition, but the average number of Sunday dinners at this period was as high as 320.

In its later days the Star and Garter has probably not been able to sustain these statistics, and this although in 1864 the house came under the control of a limited liability company, which proceeded to erect a costly extension, parkwards with a stately dinning-room to connect the two buildings. Some six years later the older part of the hotel was destroyed by fire but a spacious pavilion, ball-room, and banqueting-hall rose up three or four years later, the extension building being thenceforth reserved for residents. The extension itself was, however, destroyed by fire in 1888, and from its ashes there sprang up in the following year the present handsome pile of buildings. It took, in short, just 150 years to effect the transformation from what was little more than a wooden shed to the imposing palace which now stands on Richmond-hill.

AN AGE OF MOTORS.

Proximity to London—the Star and Garter is only eight miles away, and the drives run through Richmond Park—has always been one of the attractions of this Richmond hostelry. Second only, in fact, to its unrivalled situation has been its accessibility. But the motor habit, it may be assumed, has not helped it in these recent years. A drive down to Richmond by coach or carriage represented just a sufficient distance for comfort and convenience. To-day the motor-car takes people farther afield, doubtless to the gain of hostelries much more remote from town. But, whatever the changes of locomotion or of fashion, the Star and Garter, with its command of one of the most admired landscapes in England, and its position on the very verge of one of the most beautiful of the Royal parks, boasts assets of which any passing phase of public fancy should be powerless to deprive it. At any rate, the folks who bid for, paid for and carried away that which heretofore had formed part of the equipment of this suburban Mecca, were in no sense labouring under the impression that they had acquired relics from a forgotten shrine. What they rolled away down the hill was to them just old-time furniture and nothing more.

THE JUTKA.

A Study in Discomfort.

IN these days of motor cars, why is it that no one has been moved to sing the praises of that ancient South Indian institution, the jutka? About two weeks after the writer's arrival in this Land of Rapid Transit, she was thoroughly initiated by being thrust hurriedly into a jutka, committed to the kind care of a driver of unknown tongue, and a balky pony, and whirled by stops and jerks into the great unknown. From that day to this her history might be expressed in terms of jutka journeyings. The jutka is a jungle growth, which does not flourish in the artificial civilisation of Madras. The square box which the citizen of the metropolis calls by that name bears as much resemblance to the genuine article as ship rice and curry to the best production of your Madrasi cook.

To see the jutka in its pristine glory, you must retreat at least fifty miles into the mofussil. The jutka is essentially a "Swadeshi" product, and was devised with no thought as to the comfort of its unfortunate European occupant. This fact comes to you the first time you sit down in this ancient conveyance; it recurs with increasing force at each subsequent attempt. An encouraging friend tells you to take a pillow with you and lie down at ease—also at full length! Now you had never considered yourself specially tall; but you find that the jutka was not built with the thought of your stature in mind. Your head comes into too close contact with the jutkawallah's anatomy, while your feet are giving all adjacent India exact information as to the size, shape, and make of the Doraisani's shoes. Next you try reclining gracefully on one elbow, "a la" the pictures you have seen of guests at Roman banquets. After fifteen minutes of this attempt your desire to share these classical entertainments vanishes for ever. The third attitude is usually the iron-poker, bolt-upright posture. Here again the thoughtlessness of the "Swadeshi" architect comes in. He failed to estimate the height of the Doraisani's "topi," which comes into sudden and violent contact with the bamboo and palm leaf top. Lastly, you decide to be "Swadeshi" too. You think of the attitudes of all the Indians you ever saw in jutkas, and in feeble invitation you sink into a cross-legged slouching attitude, and a sense of comfort you had not dreamed possible. But you are soon brought up violently by the complaining voice of your driver:—"Amma, the "baram" is not right. Please move forward." After five minutes of squirming and showing you again compose yourself to meditation, only to be interrupted once more by "Amma, again the "baram' is not right. Please move back."

There is as much variety in jutkas as in motors. There is the "swell" affair, which boasts a blue and red "jamakalam" on the floor, and has its sides adorned with floral decorations in purple, green, and yellow. This style usually possesses night illumination in the shape of a lamp, which is placed inside, so near to the eye of the unfortunate traveller as nearly to destroy his optic nerve. Tales are told of a jutka with rubber tires! It may exist, along with sea-serpents and other fabled monsters. The opposite type has the different parts of its framework tied together with string, its harness composed of bits of rope, and is threatened hourly with entire dissolution. Its motion is a combination of a South Indian Railway carriage, a chair on the Kodai Ghat, and a ship in the Bay of Biscay.

On feature seems to be common to all jutkas, namely, the bamboo floor. When you start out in the morning this skeleton in the closet is well concealed by a thick layer of grass, which with its covering of date palm mats, makes a fairly comfortable cushion. Alas for human hopes! When you return in the afternoon, you find that your mattress was only a tiffin basket in disguise. Your nice grass cushion has largely disappeared down the throat of your steed, and all the way home your own framework and that of the jutka come into constant and painful contact.

It would be unfair to leave this subject without an appreciation of the much-abused beast which furnishes motive power. He also has varieties; but they may all be summed up under two heads—the pony that does not balk, and the pony that does. The former is too rare and uninteresting to need attention; the latter is worthy of study. There is the species that suddenly changes from a ten-mile an hour gait to an absolute stop, nearly precipitating you and your boxes over his tail. There is the sort that can be put in motion only by starting him in the direction opposite to that in which you intend going. There is the pony that moves in circles only. Last but not least, there is the variety that chooses the only elevation in sight, climbs it, and precipitates itself, the jutka and the traveller in an indistinguishable mass on the farther side. You do not fall out, that being impossible under the circumstances. Instead you rattle around inside for a time. Finally you crawl slowly out from the farther end, like a butterfly emerging from a chrysalis and sit down to examine your bruises. The jutka is removed from the pony's back; the rope harness is readjusted; and you, the driver, the jutka, and the pony all proceed on your way in a subdued frame of mind.

Is any jaded city-dweller longing for that much vaunted "new sensation?" If so, he is heartily invited to come to the mofussil for a couple of weeks and try a series of twenty mile trips in jutkas of sorts.—"Up Country" in the "Madras Mail."

A METEORITE fell in the village of Cubilla, near Burgos, Spain, on the morning of the 27th December set fire to three houses and caused a panic among the villagers. The peasants were on their way to early Mass before daybreak, when they were startled by the sudden appearance of a large ball of fire in the sky. It descended with great rapidity, and struck the earth a few seco ds later with a tremendous explosion li e loud prolonged thunder. Although the meteorite fell through one house, practically demolishing it, and set fire to two others as well, no one was injured. When the peasants recovered from their fright and extinguished the fire, they found large masses of crystallised iron and minute diamonds buried in the ruins of the houses. These fragments h ve been sent to the Madrid Museum.

IMMUNITY FROM ILLNESS.

The Remarkable Discoveries of Bacteriology.

Two scientific articles of great importance have been published by the "Times," one dealing with "Immunisation against Illness" (Dec. 25) and the other on the "Causes of Consumption." Here are some points from them:

"The first attempts at obtaining protection against infectious maladies were made in the direction of securing a mild character of original attack, so that survival, with subsequent immunity, might be expected almost as a matter of course. Children were deliberately exposed to infection from mild cases and in mild weather, when they were themselves in good health; and a further step was made when it became known that a favourable form of small-pox could generally be secured by designed inoculation, as contrasted with that consequent upon accidental infection.

"The practice of inoculation, which had long been followed by Eastern nations was introduced into England, as is generally known, in 1763, by the letters of Lady Mary Wortle Montagu whose son had been inoculated in Turkey. It was very popular for a time, but was discontinued and ultimately prohibited because it had the effect of maintaining a constant supply of dangerous centres of contagion; the inoculated disease being as infectious as the ordinary form and equally likely to give rise to severe or fatal cases among those who came into accidental contact with it.

"In 1799 Jenner carried the matter a step further, by showing that the so-called cow-pox afforded a protection as effective as that of small-pox itself; and, subsequent investigation having proved cow-pox to be a result of the infection of bovine animals with small-pox, it became manifest that the two forms of disease were identical in origin and nature, and identical in the degree and kind of immunity which they afforded, although widely differing in character and type.

"Until the researches of Pasteur, it would have been correct to say that contagion was regarded by most physicians as a result of changes in the body of a chemical character, produced by the introduction of some noxious reagent from without; and speculations concerning the character of 'miasmata' and other disease-producing gases or emanations were very rife for many years.

"The late Sir John Simon, early in his distinguished career as a student of sanitary science, had the merit of pointing out that contagia were necessarily specific, in the sense there must be a definite contagion for every definite contagious disease, and that these contagia must be composed of particles, since in their distribution they obeyed the laws governing particles, and no others. In his sixth report to the Privy Council, in 1863, he discussed the question of the nature of these particles, with especial reference to the then lately published work of Professors Schroder and Pasteur; and, in his twelfth report, in 1869, we find it stated, on grounds which he regarded as hardly less than certain that 'the effective particles of each specific contagium are living self-multiplying organic forms.

The 'organic forms' in question were soon afterwards identified with the minute vegetable organisms which became generically known as 'bacteria,' and which have been shown, in some of their various forms, to be almost universally present and active, and to be the agents through which dead animal or vegetable matter is resolved into its ultimate constituents. Certain groups of them have been identified as the causes of several well known diseases.

"The researches which led to these conclusions had, in the meanwhile, begun to build up the great and growing science of bacteriology, a science the development of which has only been rendered possible by the powers of the modern microscope, and by the methods of staining and preparing objects which are daily being brought nearer to perfection."

CIVIL WAR WITHIN THE BLOOD.

How disease works and how it fights for the mastery, and how it sometimes gets defeated are thus set out:—

"The blood contains an enormous number of corpuscles or cells of two different kinds; both invisible to the naked eye, but larger than bacteria. These are the red, to which blood owes its colour, and which are mainly oxygen carriers to the tissues, and the white, somewhat larger, a chief function of which has only lately been determined. These white corpuscles resemble the low forms of animal life known as amœbæ, single cells which, when they come into contact with a morsel of nutritive matter, mould themselves around it, and cause it to pass through their external envelope into their interior, where it is consumed.

"Metchnikoff, by whom this action of the white corpuscles was discovered, called them phagocytes or eating cells, on account of it; and it is now known, not only that invading bacteria of a noxious character are frequently thus consumed, but also that an invasion, in normal conditions of the system, induces a rush of phagocytes to the invaded region, so that, if the force thus furnished be sufficient for the purpose, the invaders may be destroyed before they have had time to produce the specific effects which would arise from their continued presence and their multiplication. A period, known as that of incubation, is commonly interposed between the invasion of infective bacteria and the appearance of the disease which they set up. During this period the invading bacteria are multiplying and struggling for mastery with the invaded organism.

"The struggle may go on without any outward signs at all, or it may be accompanied by slight disturbances of health. If the phagocytes conquer, the disease never breaks out. It is practically certain that many temporary indispositions and fleeting local pains are the expressions of such conflicts, in which the defeat of the bacteria prevents the occurrence of grave illness, for it is certain that noxious bacteria enter the body far more frequently than the number of illness would lead us to suppose. If the first attempts at defence on the part of the body are futile, and the bacteria are able to multiply, then the disease breaks out, and severe symptoms show that the struggling between host and parasite has become intense. Of these symptoms, it is not always possible to say which are signs of continuing conflict and which of impending or accomplished defeat."

The article on Tuberculosis is intended to point out the danger of Dr. Koch's theory that tuberculosis cannot be given to humans by cows. Our own Royal Commission has reported, after comparing "the disease set up in the bovine animal by human origin with that set up in the bovine animal by material of bovine origin, that so far we have found the one, both in its broad general features and in its finer histological details, to be identical with the other." The writer of the article declares that it is not justifiable "to permit attention to be diverted from the dangers attendant upon the use of tuberculous milk and flesh, and especially the former."

THERE has just been launched from the Petit-Creusot yard, at Chalon-sur-Saone, in France, a striking new type of high seas destroyer. The new boat is driven by three screws, which are worked by turbines, and the French naval authorities expect wonderful results so far as the rate of speed is concerned.

OXFORD FOR THE WORKING MAN.

Certain centres are to be selected, in which for a period of two years lectures and classes will be given; the proficiency of the students will be properly tested at the end of these two years, and those who are thought worthy will be selected to pursue their studies at Oxford. The specimens of these courses, here given, do not inspire us with confidence. By far the most useful is that in Economics, and there is nothing in this course which could not be acquired elsewhere than in Oxford, and by an easier method than a complete interruption of the working man's craft. As for the course in English Literature (1785-1900), it is the crudest form of dilettanteism, which would put the working man at a permanent disadvantage. If in the intervals of his business he chooses to read Keats and Tennyson, that is his own affair. It is almost incredible that he should be asked to forget his trade, to lose the certainty of hand and eye, for the mere purpose of studying, in the discomfort of a strange college, the works of poets, which can belong to him only if he be drawn to the reading of them by an irresistable sympathy.

But, however admirable these studies were, the experiment would still be dangerous. All we ask of a good workman, as of a good scholar, is that he should be loyal and honest in his trade. To turn a good stone-mason or an active railway porter into an indifferent critic of poetry is the wickedest waste of time. It is worse than a waste of time: it is a direct incentive to hypocrisy. However, our signatories argue that in their opinion "a man who throughout life works with his hands needs a general education for precisely the same reason that it is needed by a specialist like a lawyer or a doctor, in order that he may be a good citizen." Even if this were true, it would be irrelevant. No wise man would call in a doctor or consult a lawyer who had spared two or three valuable years from active practice to hear professors chatter of literature. It is the discipline of education which is worth most to the student, and discipline is sternly eliminated from the curricula of these well-intentioned tutors. If they set a man down to fight with Chinese or struggle with Greek, he might win some advantage from the encounter. He will get nothing but evil from a casual study of English literature, and the foolish unsettlement which is said to be caused by that strange wild-fowl known as the "genius loci."

And for this hazardous experiment the working man is to be kidnapped to Oxford when the responsibilities of life are heavy upon him. He is not to be caught too young. These solemn scholars, in discussing the difficulties of their project, declare that their victim must not only be fed and housed while in residence at Oxford, but supported "during the period after leaving Oxford in which he is likely to be looking for employment." Is it not a reckless, preposterous comedy! The working man is to be snatched from his business, taught a smattering of Shelley and Dickens, and then thrust back upon a harsh, cruel world, with no employment, a forgotten name, and nothing to live upon save a casual acquaintance with literature and history. The least the University can do for the honest man whom it would so pitifully misguide, is to keep him in books and affluence for the term of his natural life. And he is not the only one who will suffer. "If he is married,"—we quote the "ipsissima verba,"—"his family has to be considered." Is not this a gem of humour? Can you not imagine the rage of the working man's wife, when she is told that her husband is to desert her for the classic shades of Oxford, whence he will return without a job, and a distaste for manual toil? The displacement is so great and the result so small, the injustice meditated upon an able and industrious class is so palpable, that we are surprised a single resident in Oxford should be found to support the scheme.—"Blackwood."

REVOLT AGAINST THE GERMAN CLERGY.

"Ecclesiastical circles in Germany are much exercised at the rapidly increasing desertions from the State Church," says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

"Although the process of official separation from the Church is one of the greatest difficulty, delay, and expense, it is computed that in Berlin alone considerably over 10,000 persons have severed their connection with the Church during the past year So great is the number of those who are notifying their intention to terminate their membership that special offices have been opened in Berlin to receive their applications, which now number between 300 and 400 daily. These applications are almost altogether from members of the Lutheral Church, and hardly affect the Roman Church at all. Added to this is the significant fact that the numbers of communions, baptisms, and church marriages are rapidly diminishing. It is computed that for every five marriages celebrated five years ago in church and registry office only three are now celebrated in both places, the other two being satisfied with a civil ceremony alone.

"Among the working classes, especially those attached to the Social Democratic party, there exists a bitter hostility to the clergy and all institutions which they control. The clergy have not shown themselves sympathetic to democratic wishes, siding on almost all occasions where conflict exists between poor and rich, between possessors and dispossessed. with the class in power. Apparently they have lost touch with the people, and complaints are loud and general that real pastoral work, such as exists in the cities, towns, and manufacturing district of England, does not exist to any sufficient degree in Germany. There is, moreover, a widespread feeling that the clergy are paid far too high salaries, yet notwithstanding this large additions have been made recently to their incomes.

"Much dissatisfaction is also felt at the methods employed by the ecclesiastical authorities in collecting those dues assigned to them by law. Defaulters are as ruthlessly treated as though their debt were a civil one, and it not unfrequently happens that defaulters goods and chattels are sold to meet church demands. Lately also considerable feeling has been aroused by the clerical opposition to cremation, especially in Prussia, and also to their conduct at the graves of suicides, which is entirely mediæval in its character.

"But probably the chief cause of the movement against the Church is the spread of agnosticism among all classes of the population, and the fact that even in those universities where until recently an orthodox theology was taught there are now few chairs from which ultra-Liberal views are not proclaimed.

"The constitution of the German Empire provides for entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality among all denominations. The relation between Church and State varies in different States of the Empire. In Prussia the State Church is the Evangelical or Protestant, and since 1871 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies."

IT is reported that the appointment of Resident-General of the Federated Malay States will be abolished next year, and that the States will be administered from Singapore. It is said that this step is contemplated owing to the improvement in communication between Singapore and the States resulting from the construction of the Johore Railway.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BANKING.

How Early Deposit Accounts Were Kept.

THERE may have been some romance about banking in earlier days, but there is not much to be found in the strenuous and matter-of-fact life of the modern banker. Some interesting sidelights on the origin of banking and the methods resorted to in early times for the preservation of wealth and property were given in a recent lecture at the London Institute by Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A. With the facilities which existed on all hands, it is hard to realise that in the days of our grandfathers—say, 150 to 160 years ago—the English banker was not known out of London and saving banks had not been invented. Bills of exchange and similar modes of transferring value without the aid of coin, were invented by the Jews. They were the most skilled workers in the precious metals, which in times of prosperity they sold to the ecclesiastical establishments, and in times of adversity were equally willing to receive in pledge for money advanced. It was their practice to deposit the securities for advancement in some public building. It was often the custom to hide money, and Charles I. seized the bankers' surplus cash, kept in the Mint, to the amount of £200,000, whilst Charles II. obtained a million and a half by closing the Royal Exchequer, which contained this huge sum of money belonging to the bankers. As late as 1745, when the people of Newcastle-on-Tyne were in fear of a visit from the followers of the Pretender, the wardens of All Saints' Church had no friendly banks to take care of their valuable plate as their books showed an entry for 5s., paid to the gravedigger for burying the church plate. Exchequer tallies were an antiquated form of receipt given by the Government for money deposited with them. Notches were cut on a stick to represent the amount of money deposited, and these were split in two, one half being retained by the official and the other by the depositor. When the money was required the stick was presented, and if it tallied with that portion in the keeping of the official, the money was paid. It was difficult to determine how long this antiquated custom was kept up, but it was certain that in 1834 an Act was passed for the destruction of the old tallies. It was decided to burn them in the flues of the House of Lords. But though the workmen were told to burn very few at a time, they put in so many that the flues were overheated, and both Houses of Parliament were burnt to the ground.

THE FIRST EXCHEQUER BILLS.

In 1697 the Government, Mr. Phillips pointed out, issued a number of Exchequer bills for £10 and £5, which carried interest. Many interesting stories were told of the Irish, who sometimes, instead of changing some of the smaller notes which were issued in that country, pawned them, and left them until they could be redeemed. The practice of clipping coin was very extensively carried on in England, and it was on record that a North Country vicar had sold to a silversmith at Newcastle no less than 900 oz. of silver which he had obtained by clipping coins. Great trouble was experienced with the coiners, and the banks were also worried by the deficient and expensive postal arrangements. Until the introduction of penny postage a letter of 4 oz. to the North of Scotland, which could now be sent for 1d. then cost £1, the charge being 5s. per ounce. The Bank of England had been established nearly twenty-five years before a note as low as £5 was issued, and four years later £1 notes were issued, only to be withdrawn in 1821. Private banks started in 1750, and by 1820 about 900 of them issued their own notes. During the last thirty years 244 banks had passed out of separate existence, one half of which were private banks.

CONCERNING JOHN DAVIDSON.

Mr. Filson Young has a most appreciative article in the January "Fortnightly Review" on the twenty-six volumes which are the literary output of Mr. John Davidson.

Mr. Young discusses, as he says, "the work of a living man whose outward condition would, judged by the common commercial standards, appear to be far from successful. For here is a poet, endowed with gifts and imagination, discernment, reason, and with a power of utterance that covers the whole gamut of what is humanly articulate, from the most delicate and intimate poetic whisper to the thunder of storm and earthquake, who has created a fabric of thought about the sincerity of which there are no two opinions; who stands accepted as a master of the crafts and mysteries of the highest form of literature; and who, during fifty years of a life devoted to making beautiful things, has failed altogether to reap material reward, or even to receive material wages from a world ready to pay almost any price for beautiful things. A man, moreover, whose prayers have been changed to comminations, and his love-songs to curses, by his progress through fifty years of Time.

"'For half a century I have survived in a world entirely unfitted for me, and, having known both the heaven and the hell thereof, and being without a revenue and an army and navy to compel the nations, I begin definitely in my testaments and tragedies to destroy this unfit world, and make it over again in my own image.'

"This is not vanity; it is something passionately felt and passionately uttered," says Mr. Young. "The timid man says, 'I am unfitted for the world'; the brave man says, 'This world is unfitted for me.' The small soul says, 'Well, then, I suppose I had better destroy myself out of this world for which I am unfit'; the great soul says simply, 'I will begin to destroy this unfit world.' Is there not something here, some mystery or tragedy of the soul, that is worthy the attention of any thoughtful man whose life also must be lived to in time and place; something, perhaps, that might throw some light on the meaning of his own existence here? We think there is.

"The true tendency and end of Mr. Davidson's life is to persuade men of the greatness, the beauty, the entire sanctity of a purely material world; to tear away the old spiritual rags, once beautiful, but now grown foul and tattered, that hide and disfigure the naked perfection of Matter. It is, as we said, a great aim, an entirely religious aim; but we can find it in our heart to wish that it could have been enterprised with less anger, less furious tearing up and incinerating of those poor old rags that in their day—they, too!—have been weathered by the winds and suns of eternity, and, harbourers of disease though they may now be, have sheltered humanity through so many withering blasts, and been the bravery and panoply of the world's childhood.

"We admit, however, the inevitableness, the justice even, of Mr. Davidson's anger against them. What life has taught him with whips and scorpions that, and that alone, must he teach; it is not for him to lay these old rags reverently by amid lavender and rose-leaves, or to purge their offence away with perfumes.

THE CREATIVE IMPULSE.

"By fire has he himself been refined, to the fire will he carry all that he would refine; and as he has been pulverised in the mortar and melted in the crucible, into the mortar and the crucible must the whole human conception of the universe go, to be melted there, to be destroyed there, that it may be made over again in the image of his desire. It is the creative impulse gone to poetic frenzy. To beget children, to utter poems, to create philosophies are not enough; he must be so wealde for his posterity, he must beget a universe."

BY THE WAY.

BIRTHDAY OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

It was on January 1, 1660, that General Monk commenced his memorable march from Scotland to London to effect the Restoration. He started from Coldstream, where he found the Tweed fordable, and the name of the little Berwickshire town is still borne by the Coldstream Guards, whom he had embodied at the place. Monk, on his first arrival, thought Coldstream a hungry spot. He could get no provisions for his own dinner, and had to be content with a quid of tobacco. His chaplains, less easily satisfied, went foraging, and were given a square meal at the house of the Earl of Hume.

DECLINE OF CIRCUIT BUSINESS.

"A great decline in the business on circuit" is, the "Law Journal" points out, once of the principal facts noticed by Sir John Macdonell in his luminous introduction to the Judicial Statistics. The number of cases entered for trial on circuit has fallen in thirty years from 1,282 to 773. The Statistics tell their usual tale of the waste of judicial power. At no fewer than nine assize towns—Appleby, Aylesbury, Bedford, Hereford, Huntingdon, Mold, Monmouth, Oakham, and Presteign—not a single case was entered during the year. At seventeen other towns the number of actions did not exceed five.

TOO MUCH MILK.

The year just closed will, a writer in "country life" points out, be memorable in the annals of dairy-farming, at any rate so far as the three closing months of the year are concerned, for the extraordinarily luxuriant crop of grass in the pastures, the mildness of the weather, which continued until the 27th ult., when we had a frost and some snow, and the consequent abnormal flow of milk. Such a season only occurs about once in twenty years, and certainly a great many dairy-farmers have never before in their experience had such a large output of the lacteal fluid to dispose of. They will have good reason to remember the autumn and early winter of 1908 as being one of their most profitable seasons.

THE RICH MAN AND GLASTONBURY.

Apropos of recent remarks about Glastonbury, its famous thorn, and the original planter thereof, some (writes a correspondent) may care to know that this is only one among the Somerest relics brought by "the rich man of Arimathea." A sacred treasure even more precious was the earthern vase, originally deposited on Chalice Hill, containing, as tradition had it, some of the drops that had first bedewed the Cross, or, as others had it, a portion of the wine at the Last Supper. That the earliest owner of the Holy Sepulchre had regular traffic with the little Cornish archipelago may well be the case, supposing his business to have been with the metal in which the ancient Cassiterides abounded.

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

Proverbial philosophy will suffer serious loss should Scylla and Charybdis both disappear as a possible result of the earthquake. Previous earthquakes have so altered the coastline and currents of the straits that the whirlpool identified with Charybdis now lies off the mouth of Messina harbour, quite ten miles from the rock of Scylla. Charybdis is still formidable for small craft, according to Admiral Smyth, but scientific navigation has made the dangers fewer than in the days of Ulysses.

RUINED REGGIO.

Reggio is, of course, the ancient Rhegium, and is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. St. Paul called there on his way from Cesarea to Rome. "We fetched a compass," runs the text, "and came to Rhegium." The fact is, or was, commemorated by the inscription in large letters along the front of the cathedral of the Latin version of the text: "Circumlegentes devenimus Rhegium." The town, like Messina, was laid in ruins by the earthquake of 1783 and of its old buildings hardly anything remains except the Norman fortress, so shaken, notes George Gissing, by that century-old disaster that huge gaps show where its rent-wall sank to a lower level upon the hillside."

THE QUEEN'S TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Not everyone knows that the Queen takes great interest in the welfare of the village girls and boys on the Sandringham estate, after they leave school, and gives them a training which stands them in excellent stead in after life. The buildings in which this work is carried on consist, Mr. Wilfrid M. Webb tells in the "Country Home," of a needlework school, which is situated close to Sandringham Vicarage, and which is presided over by Miss Wolfe, and the cabinet-making school, of which Mr. Burnop is the manager, which is not far from the model dairy and racing stables. The present schools have been in existence for something over fifteen years.

FOR GIRLS.

Girls up to the number of sixteen work in the needlework school from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. They enjoy a period of training extending over quite a number of years, as they may remain there until they are twenty-three years old, when most of them go into service, usually as ladies' maids, in which capacity the knowledge they have gained is always useful. Very beautiful work is done in the way of lace-making, drawn-thread work, and embroidery.

FOR BOYS.

The boys devote their time in the school to woodwork. Only six lads are taken at a time, and the work they turn out is excellent. Many pieces of furniture are made for the King and Queen themselves to give away as presents. Often the King's guests at Sandringham go to see the school and leave their orders. The boys enter the school when they are fifteen or sixteen years old, and remain for about five years, when they have no difficulty in getting good appointments. They not only learn the use of tools, but gain a thorough knowledge of the various kinds of wood that they will be called upon to use.

BURGLARS recently profaned the coffins of the late King Christian and Queen Louise in the mausoleum of Frederick V, in the Roskilde Cathedral, Copenhagen. Holy relics of great value were stolen from the sarcophagi; and popular grief and anger at the outrage are very great. The burglars during the night forced an entrance through the Cathedral windows, afterwards cutting a way through the iron gates separating the mausoleum from the Cathedral. Once in the mausoleum the thieves made a selection of the most valuable golden wreaths placed on the sarcophagi of the King and Queen. Among the wreaths thus stolen was one sent by the late King's children, including Queen Alexandra; another personally deposited by President Fallieres; a third valuable contributed by the Danish Pro- [illegible] by the

THE LADIES' CORNER

ALLIANCE OF PALE GREY AND RESEDA.

The advent of New Year is always a delightful period in Paris, writes our Paris lady correspondent. At the present time the toys are a veritable wonder, women's fashions finding an echo in the dolls, which are perfect models of dressmaking and millinery, while the etrennes in the shape of jewellery are enough to dazzle even the eyes of the woman who has been born and bred with the silver spoon in her mouth and has the purse of Fortunatus in her pocket. There is, besides, a delicious glamour about the brightly lighted windows of the patissiers with their brave show of tall cardboard cases in sweet pea shades of mauve, pink, and soft blue piled high with creamy fondants, and their porcelain baskets and brocaded bags brimming over with delectable brown marrons glaces and walnuts sunk in a smooth paste of white sugar and encircled with crisp paper frills. The flower shops have their own claim to attention, and the enormous pots of azaleas and roses, tied with great soft bows of ribbon, will play their part in the drama of universal giving on New Year's Day, as they have already been freely circulated as Christmas presents.

PEARLS IN ALL SHADES.

The question of dress has of course, been pushed a little into the background while people have the claims of their friends to consider; but it is one of the things which can never be forgotten for more than a day or two together, and in the active brain of the great maitres couturiers there are always fresh schemes germinating and growing. Just now one of the chief sensations with regard to the new evening dresses is the number of pearls used to decorate them. These pearls are carried out in shades of pink, grey, mauve, and their natural soft, milky tone, and are strung together in long chains, which are looped over the bare arm below the miniature sleeve or strap of the ball gown, twined round the corsage, and slung from the high waist line, while they not infrequently support the great almsbag pocket of velvet or brocade which forms part of the scheme of attire.

TINY "BIBS" OF REAL LACE.

For the most part the pearls are introduced in the same pale shade as the gown they accompany; but in some instances a two-colour scheme is charmingly suggested by means of these ropes, and chains of pale iris-mauve pearls are introduced in a pink gown with an effect which could hardly be surpassed. The tiny bib of real lace, inserted just in the front of the corsage of the evening gown, and outlining the decolletage for the space of a few inches, is very popular, and the chain of smooth, symmetrical, coloured pearls which falls over it sets off the perfection of a really beautiful design to the best advantage. The attractions of a winter in Egypt are luring many Parisiennes in that direction just now, and, judging from the new toilettes which are being despatched thither, the Egyptian season will be an exceptionally smart one. To enjoy an examination of these gowns is always equivalent to obtaining a peep into the future, and I have seen a group of beautiful examples just completed which are well worthy of a detailed description.

BLACK NET WITH COLOURED EMBROIDERY.

Two of these gowns were carried out in black, which is still high in favour here, one being composed of soft satin crepe and one of black net. The former showed a welcome feature in the shape of a lengthening waist, and was made quite tight-fitting and sheathlike, untrimmed as to skirt, but with a corsage which—from the decolletage to the real waist line—was a mass of beautiful embroidery. This was in shades of greenish blue silk, thick and rich, and fitting smoothly over the bust, while from beneath rose a guimpe of heavy gold embroidery nearly three inches deep in the middle, and narrowing off to pass over the shoulders, from whence it increased again in depth at the back. In the case of the second toilette colours were tabooed altogether, the gown being designed of not, mounted over a fourreau of black satin, which fitted to the figure like the sheath of a bud, the waist being almost in its normal place. Over this hung the drapery of fine black net, which was arranged tunic-wise, and consisted of two independent pieces at the back and front, not meeting at the sides for some three inches from the bottom, but caught together up to that point by means of long loops and buttons of soutache. Over the bust the net was thickly embroidered in black floss silk, while the same niddlework made a rich finish at the edge of the tunic, rising to the height of quite a foot. A strip of this embroidered net hung over the arm like a loose sleeve, and was joined to a similar piece below the arm by loops and buttons of soutache while the long undersleeves were of deep cream net, which likewise formed the empiecement of the decolletage.

LONDON'S GREAT POVERTY

"The problem of poverty in London has seldom been more urgent than it is at this moment. At this Christmas season 130,543 persons—or more than 27 out of every 1000—are in receipt of Poor-law relief. In ten years London has added 26,000 units to its pauper army. The total number has not been higher for thirty-eight years; and we must go back to 1874 to find a higher ratio of paupers to population.

"We take these figures from the review of 'The Legal Poor of London' in the "Times," an annual statement which always conveys the impression of being written with full, inside knowledge, and which often anticipates by many months the report of the Local Government Board," says the "Chronicle." "The figures are painfully arresting. They seem to warrant a very gloomy view of the state of things in London. Close consideration makes the facts look not less serious, but serious in other ways than might at first sight be supposed.

POVERTY AND PAUPERISM.

"When it is said that pauperism in London is more extensive, both absolutely and relatively to population, than it has been for a generation, the natural conclusion might seem to be that poverty and distress must be similarly greater.

"Poverty, however, is one thing; and legal pauperism is another. Largely, of course, they coincide, and the increase of pauperism this year reflects a condition of distress. Largely, but not entirely; for the first fact which the analysis in the "Times" brings out is that the increase of pauperism is confined to a few unions, whilst in more than half there has been a decrease. The Poplar Union alone is responsible for 41 per cent. of the increase in East end pauperism and Islington for almost all the increase in the North.

The second fact to be noted is that where the increase is large a particular kind of lax administration exists. The social conditions of Poplar are similar to those in neighbouring unions. What is different is the Poor-law administration. The conclusion is irresistible, and it is supported by facts otherwise notorious, that the administration is at fault. The first problem of Poor-law reform is to abolish the diversity of treatment which is favoured by the existence of thirty-one different boards of guardians. The 'pauper-factories' must in some way be closed.

"Lax administration (especially in the matter of out-relief) is not, however, the only form in which the manufacture of paupers is carried on in London. Misguided philanthropy is another. The pauper army in London is recruited from all over the country; it is the Mecca of the 'work-shy,' because nowhere else is the provision of shelters and the like so abundant, and in no other hunting-ground are the profits of begging so ample.

"The person who is most busily engaged in the pauper-making trade of London is the indiscriminate alms-giver. He it is who attracts the 'sturdy beggars' [illegible] in bad times he attracts them [illegible]

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

MR. CHRISTMAS TREE'S SURPRISES.

Joyous Ellen Terry, all smiles and curls and rich grey silks, singing songs of quaint and homely humour, and gaily treading the measure of "blameless dances!" To think that Ellen Terry, the sweet lavendery Aunt Imogen of Mr. W. Graham Robertson's delightful elfland story at His Majesty's, "Pinkie and the Fairies," should ever have sneered and snarled as Lady Macbeth! More wonderful still that she should ever have appeared as the ferocious Teddy Bear of Ibsen's insufferably dismal tragedy, "The Vikings!" The youngest member of Mr. Christmas Tree's company is Ellen Teray. The oldest is the dot of six who plays the Queen of the Fairies. It is as if Aunt Imogen and the Queen of the Fairies had changed ages but not bodies. Father Time carries no scythe and hour-glass for Ellen Terry. He shaves off his beard and unhooks his wings before visiting Aunt Imogen, and leaves these, together with his other and impersonal symbolic paraphernalia, in and around the hallstand of his bachelor chambers. [For Father Time is not married. There is no Mother Time—and more's the pity, since, if there were one, she might be prevailed upon occasionally to do the pacing for the Universe with a woman's shorter and slower stride!]

THE TRUTH ABOUT FAIRIES.

Mr. Graham Robertson holds a brief for the fairies, and his story is an amiable censure upon the superior grown-up person who doesn't believe in them. Listen to what Mr. Robertson's Tommy answers to the sweet little mite of a girl, Pinkie, who has just declared that children ought not to speak of the fairies to grown-ups. "Of course not to grown-ups," says Tommy. "They wouldn't believe you. Why, when they speak of a Fairy Tale, they mean something that isn't true!" That is charming; and so is this passage between Pinkie and the Elf Pickle, who, dropping from a tree in Aunt Imogen's garden, nearly lands on the head of Uncle Gregory:

Pinkie: "Uncle Gregory!"

Pickle: "He won't notice."

Pinkie: "No, he never does. Why do they never notice? Can't they see you? Are you invisible to them?"

Pickle: "Invisible? Dear me, no. They see us quite well, only they think they don't. That's all.'

Pinkie: "But—how—"

Pickle: "Point of view, you know. You see me and say, 'That's Fairy Pickle, of course.' Gregory sees me—stares me in the face—and says, 'Of course that isn't Fairy Pickle—that's a grasshopper.' It's just point of view."

A SUGGESTION TO THE AUTHOR.

In relation to this matter of the grown-ups not being able to see the fairies, it has just occured to me that Mr. Graham Robertson might add even more sweetness to the character of Aunt Imogen, by making her the exception to the rule. Surely Aunt Imogen does not deserve to be classed in this respect with the prim, matter-of-fact Aunt Caroline and the unimaginative Uncle Gregory. If Ellen Terry can see the fairies (and it would be ridiculous to suppose for one moment that she cannot), why should they not be recognised by Aunt Imogen, who "is" Ellen Terry? It would be obliging me so much if Mr Robertson could somehow see his way to giving Ellen Terry a chance of confiding to Pinkie and Tommy that she also is intimate with the fairies, but doesn't like to tell the grown-ups? Granted that Aunt Imogen, sitting in her garden in springtime, is the first to feel the presence of the fairies, and that it is she who coaxes even Aunt Caroline to confess to a consciousness of "a certain exhilaration." But that is not enough. Aunt Imogen ought to be admitted to the fairy ring, like the other children. Perhaps Mr. Graham Robertson will kindly see to this for me—and others.

MY LITTLE TINY WEE.

Everybody is laying claim to her, but she is mine. I refer, of course, to my Little Tiny, Wee, who takes the part of the Queen of the Fairies. I don't care who her real parents are. That makes no difference. She is as much "ours," in the individual sense—and therefore "mine"—as Ellen Terry is "our Nellie." In the programme My Little Tiny Wee figures as "a young lady who makes her first appearance on the stage." Mr. Tree, when he brought her before the curtain on the first night of "Pinkie and the Fairies," thought he was doing us all an immense service by announcing her name. But I purposely shut it from my hearing. Illusions are not a hobby of mine, but there are some that are much too precious to be dispelled, and the imaginary fatherhood of that darling little Queen of the Fairies is one of them. She is the sweetest and the cleverest little lady of six that ever happened. The infant "stars" of "Peter Pan" are not a patch upon her. (I hope the infant "stars" of "Peter Pan" will not read this, and consult their solicitors!) And you should see My Little Tiny Wee dance "a la Genee!"

I have seen the Fairies frolic on the moon-illumined moss,

To the humming of the Beetles and the clapping of the Bats;

To the bleating of the Snail-horns (who were never made to toss),

And the curiously modulated music of the Gnats.

I have seen the Fairies dancing (in my dreams, I should have said)

To the whisper of the Love-Birds in the scented, cedar tree;

But no dance I ever witnessed, with my eyes shut, and in bed,

Was as dainty as the dancing of My Little Tiny Wee?

THE FAIRYLAND.

Was there ever so lovely a scene as that of "Night in the Wood," where in the second act of "Pinkie and the Fairies," Pinkie and Tommy and Molly go upon a secret visit to Pickle and Twinkle and the Queen of the Fairies? ("'And' the Queen of the Fairies!" I most humbly crave her miniature Majesty's pardon.) The Fairies, hundreds of them besides those I have named, gradually awake as the moon is gradually risen, adding form and line and colour bit by bit to the scene and its tiny inhabitants—a process of development comparable to nothing so much in the mind of the imaginative, as to the slow painting of a picture by a thousand invisible brushes controlled by one invisible brain. Indescribably beautiful is the picture when it is finished, and I would like Mr. Joseph Harker, by whom the scenery at His Majesty's is painted, and Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop, who has designed the dresses, to know that, I, possibly, am a large part of the reason why their right ears are burning.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for [illegible]

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

WEST END 8 DAY CARRIAGE CLOCKS.



TIME ..... Rs. 21 to 26
TIME and ALARM.. ,, 26 to 31
STRIKING..... ,, 65 to 300

Write for Price List No. 45.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O. BOMBAY.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1575.



Knake Pianos

Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos





A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.
60, Tamarind Lane, Fort

A POPULAR CLERGYMAN



Sciatica, Stiffness, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue—

The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

Totally disappeared.

The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes:—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Biliousness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.





BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS

FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 20, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 21, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols...	83 9/16		1-8
3 do. Rentes	95 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 5/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 3/4	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London	23 7/8		1/4
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16		1/4
do. in New York	52		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. Berlin	20·49		1/2
do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/8		1-2
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	Since 14th Jan.09.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight	2 3/4	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 5/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 3/8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1/2	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 10 1-4—3-8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by speculative selling.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Rs. 41,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 39,90,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 10,90,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 92,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 21 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 21 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 13,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 14,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 27,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 21 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 21 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .... Rs. 1,21,90,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ... Rs. 1,20,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ... ... Good demand.
Futures ... ... Firm.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ... 27,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...5·19—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 9/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·08 +05	5·07 +05	5·06 +06	5·06 +06	5·06 +06

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·06 +06	5·05 +06	4·97 +05	4·92 +06

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 46,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 45,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... 21,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 10,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·85+15
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·56+09
Do. do. May 9·53+12
{Declined early on unfavorable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.}

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·61+13
Do. do. May 9·69+14
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 36 3-4 May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Red Karachi C. I. F.—36 1-4 May-June—London—Value—Canal.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 40 1-4 Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

WOOL AUCTION.

Correction of yesterday's telegram:—
The Liverpool Wool Auction opened to-day.
Number of bales offered, 20,600.
There was a fair attendance of London and foreign buyers.
Whites and Yellows 5 to 7 1-2 per cent. higher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-2 + 1-8

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 1 2-4d. Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [21ST JANUARY, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Rs.	Rs. 5,000	Debai	D Kewaharn.
1 Bundle Rs.	1,500	Mahomerah	B & P S N Co
1 do do.	2,000	C. Mandvie }	M. Mackenzie and Co.
5 do do.	10,500	Busreh }	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,800 }	Busreh	A. M. Mir.
Rupees	3,000 }		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England...3 per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 12th Jan.

Money:—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 42 lacs down.

Exchange:—
The Market opened quiet to-day owing to a less strong Council allotment and to the fact that Rs. 120 lakhs will again be offered next week. The quotations are 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand, there being a small enquiry for the but Banks still refuse to buy under 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are slightly weaker.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight .. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 138
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 131
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 178

Government Paper:—
The market opened to-day at 94 1-4 ready and 94 5-16 for the settlement. There has been a little more doing and on small buying rates have improved 1-16 to 94 5-16 ready and 94 3-8 for the account. Calcutta rates are steady at 94 5-16 ready and 94 1-2 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 94·5
1st Settlement — ... " 94·6

Bullion:—
On Wednesday Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 down for ready at 23 7-8 and 1-4 down for forward at 23 11-16, the New York market closing at 52. Locally the market has been weak, the ready rate opening at 61 ex duty and as there are several sellers the quotation closes at 60 13-16 ex duty for ready. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	61	0	0
2nd Settlement ...	60	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The continued upward movement in the Home markets is reacting here, and prices opened about Rs. 2 higher all round. Settlements of January contracts are still occupying chief attention, but there is also an enquiry by Japan shippers for February delivery. Bengal suttas are steady at the advance. We quote at the close as under in a steady market.

Ready cotton is also steadier and higher prices are being asked. There was a moderate enquiry this afternoon, the off-take showing some improvement.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	236-7	Mar.08
Good M. G. Broach	230	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	217	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	207-8	"
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola	202	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	202	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	192	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	185	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	230	May

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 31,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·09 +01	5·08 +01	5·08 +01	5·08 +02

May.-June	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·08 +02	5·08 +02	5·07 +02	4·99 +02	4·95 +02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with a small demand.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 15 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet with very little doing and we quote:—
Brown Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 7 10 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " ... " 8 0 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
Prices are again steadier and there is a better demand.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 47 8 0
Mimbara ... ... " 48 0 0
White Khandeish ... " 48 4 0
Yellow Secunderabad ... " 51 0 0

Poppyseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
April-May ... ... " 5 14 0 B.T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 14 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—
Bombay ... ... 1,459 X. D.
India ... ... 70 C.D.
Indian Specie Bank ... ... 53 1-2 C.D.

Mills:—
Crescent 105
David 418 1-4
Kohinoor 800
Manockji Petit 3,205
New Great Eastern 212 1-2

Presses:—
Indian Cotton 127 1-2
New Berar 485
New Mofussil 640

Miscellaneous:—
Badham Pile & Co 133
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ... 124
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ... 270
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,120
Treacher & Co 630

Railways:—
Ahmedabad-Dholka 446
Ahmedabad-Prantej 590
Amritsar-Patti 122
Tapti-Valley 420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ... ... 7,278 bales.
Wheat ... ... 10,381 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 897 "
Rapeseed ... ... 8,091 "
Gingellyseed ... ... 11,980 "
Poppyseed ... ... 91 "
Groundnuts ... ... 3,170 "
Castorseed ... ... 1,734 "
Rice ... ... 1,324 "
Myrabollams ... ... 5,497 "
Cottonseed ... ... 24,671 "
Mowraseed ... ... 387 "
Gram ... ... 545 "
Joowar ... ... 429 "
Maize ... ... 47 "

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 21.

The Freight Market is steadier. Some charters from rice ports at a higher equivalent than rates prevailing here and in Bombay have had a hardening effect on the market and the decline of 6d. per ton advised last week has been fully recovered. The tonnage is not plentiful and shippers show more inclination

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India	100	50	5 "	70
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,545
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	5
	O. 50	50	1½ "	181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	53½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	506	15	480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630xd Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615
Bombay United	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	337½
Central India	500	500	85	1,640
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	1575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	245
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	416½
Ebrahim Pabany	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	330
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		267½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	437½
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	180
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor	500	500	25	800
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,205
Morarji Gocculdas	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	212½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phœnix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,055
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,340
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,340
Textile	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				285
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	......	280
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		308
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld.	100	20	¼ c.o.	14
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue			300	420
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
	O. £10	£10	Nill.	124
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	150	150	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co	100	100	4	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Fort Canning Co	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	492½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	60
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	...	13½ dis,
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	55
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 236
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	[illegible]

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

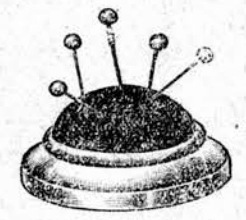
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.


Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.


Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.


Silver Cigarette Cas Rs. 25.

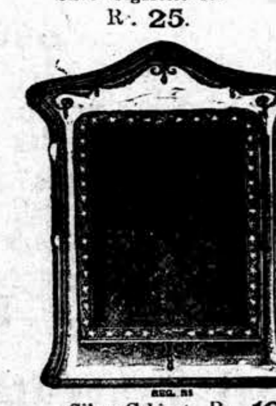

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.


Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.



Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.


Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.


Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

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WORKS: LONDON.

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" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

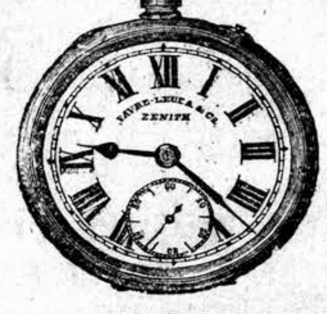
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Highest grade of perfection
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Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



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Sterling Silver. " 35 to 60
Nickel........... " 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS,
FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

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ESTABLISHED 1814,

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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

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LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL



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STEEL RAILS. STEEL SLEEPERS
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It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates, DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

A Simple Lesson in Domestic Economy
To make your cakes and pastry at home is to know that the ingredients are all sound and good, and to save money.
To have best results, however, use the SURE raising powder,
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
Mix one part to eight of ordinary flour. This makes the most reliable and the cheapest cake mixture.
Many interesting recipes in every tin.
Made by Brown & Polson.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For the Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.
We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' price.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 10th Jan.—Mr. A. M. Muthunayagam Pillay, B.A.,B.L., has been appointed to act as High Court Judge in the place of Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer, M.L. Chief Justice, who has been granted forty-six days' leave in continuation of the Christmas holidays.

Some educational institutions have been opened after the Christmas holidays while others will resume work next week, including H. H. the Maharajah's College.

On Saturday evening Mr. Lionel Davidson, I. C. S., Acting British Resident, and Mrs. Davidson, gave an At Home at the Residency to the British officers and their families in Trevandrum. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hunt, Dr. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell and Captain and Mrs. Leapingwell were also present. After all had enjoyed the entertainments provided, the children were given presents from a Christmas Tree. The Band of the Nair Brigade played during the evening.

At the last Meeting of the Travancore Popular Assembly, Mr. H. Drummond Deane, who represented the Rubber Planters Association, complained of the inconvenience and loss of time and money caused by the very vague boundaries published in the Sirkar "Gazette" of more than thirty years ago as being the boundaries between Kanjirapally and the Peermade Divisions of the Cardamom Hills. He said that he had represented the grievance at the second and third Sessions of the Assembly, and that early action had been promised. The District Magistrate of the Cardamon Hills inspected the boundaries in July last and he had submitted certain recommendations. These boundaries, Mr. Deane added, would be very convenient and would include almost all the rubber estates owned by Europeans. In reply, the Dewan told Mr. Deane that the District Magistrates of the Kottayam and the Cardamom Hills had finished their personal inspection and had submitted their reports, and that he would go through all the papers and dispose of the question after inspecting the locality, which he proposed to do in the course of his tour. This promise was fulfilled when the Dewan was in the rubber district last month. As a result of this inspection the question has been decided in the planters' favour and the Peermade First Class Magistrate's jurisdiction has been extended so as to include all the rubber estates.

THE DEWAN'S TOUR.

The Dewan returned to-day from a tour in North Travancore extending over three weeks. Two important matters which were brought to his attention deserve mention. The first grievance was the widespread havoc caused to the cocoanut palms by disease. The relief the ryots have been seeking has not come yet. In a Memorial presented to the Dewan by the Taluq Association of Minachil—the tract largely affected by the cocoanut pest—the people requested that a special officer be deputed for making the necessary investigations into the pest, and that an Agricultural Farm be opened there. The reply of the Dewan was that a special officer, Mr. B. S. Narayanasawmy Iyer, had been engaged to enquire into the subject, and that Government would not be well advised to place territorial restrictions on the discretion of that officer. The special officer must have a wide field for enquiry in a matter like the one under enquiry, and it would not be to the interests of the ryots themselves to ask the special officer to confine his work to a particular area, nor would it lead to any satisfactory results. The lines on which the investigations are to be made by the special officer are sufficiently comprehensive, and the Minachil Taluq is also included within the scope of enquiry, which has been proceeding for the past two months or more. The Dewan told the memorialists that they would be doing a real service if they would co-operate with Dr. Kunjam Pillay, the Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Narayanasawmy Iyer and afford them their cordial help in their campaign against the disease. The Dewan would be glad to communicate their representations to the Director of Agriculture and also the special officer who would doubtless visit their Taluq and do all he could to afford relief to the ryots. With regard to their request that a separate list of all affected trees in the Taluq should be prepared and that the trees should be exempted from tax, or that substantial reduction should be made in the levy of the new Settlement rates, the Dewan said that a general request of the kind could not be complied with. Stringent orders had already been issued to the Settlement officers to the effect that no affected trees should be taxed. He was sure that those orders would be carried out; but if they were not, they were at liberty to bring the matter to his notice. In the meantime, the people would do well to bring to the notice of the Settlement officials all trees which, in their opinion, required special treatment.

As regards the opening of a Farm at Minachil, the Dewan told the memorialists that it could not be done. He appreciated the anxiety of the people to adopt new and improved methods of cultivation, and informed the memorialists that the Director of Agriculture had been given special funds to conduct experiments, and to keep the ryots informed of approved methods and such scientific improvements as might be applicable to local wants and requirements. He would ask the Director of Agriculture to visit North Travancore.

The next point discussed was the allegation that the people in the Northern Taluqs had considerably suffered from the recent operations of the Settlement Department. It was represented that, in regard to the levy of assessment on land and on trees, a good deal of injustice had been done to them. They also complained that a large area of wet land had been entered in the list as yielding two crops while it actually yielded only one. The Dewan assured the memorialists that their grievances would be referred to the Settlement Department and that all possible relief would be given them.

Other matters in the Memorial related to local wants, such as better means of communication, improvement of their backward condition in education, etc. The Dewan gave suitable replies.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 13th Jan.—Mr. P. L. Moore, President of the C. and M. Station Municipality, has invited a number of the prominent citizens of of Bangalore to meet him at the General Market at 8 A. M. on Monday. He wishes, before pulling down any more houses in Blackpully to relieve the congested condition of that quarter of the town, to show people who are interested in the scheme what has, so far, been done, and what it is proposed to do in the future in regard to the opening out of this insanitary portion of the Station.

I announced a fortnight ago that the Bangalore Trades Association was endeavouring to persuade the Government Telegraph authorities to open a general telephone system in the Station. I now learn that the idea is likely to be accomplished. Over twenty firms and private persons have signified their willingness to become subscribers, and as the Telegraph Department promised to consider the proposal if a minimum of twenty subscribers were obtained, it may be expected that the installation will be made very shortly. There is no question that the telephone will be of great convenience in Bangalore, not only to business houses but also to residents, and once the system is started there will be no lack of support. Mr. P. A. Barton is the leading spirit in the matter and will afford intending subscribers all information.

As showing chiefly what ramshackle conveyances the Hackney Carriage Department of the Station permits to be licensed, I have to report a rather serious accident which occurred near the City Railway Station yesterday afternoon. A phaeton had been engaged by Mrs. J. Hamilton, who, with Mr. McLeish, his little son and another lady, was driving to the Station. When going down the slope near the railway over-bridge, the horse shied and gave the trap a wrench round. The whole carriage then fell to pieces and became a wreck, precipitating the occupants on to the road and causing them all such serious injuries as to necessitate their removal to the Victoria Hospital where they are likely to be under treatment for a week. It may be mentioned that this particular spot is prolific of accidents to carriages. From the Dharmabudi bank down to the over-bridge the road slopes at a gradient of about 1 in 10, and the City Municipality should remedy what is a constant menace to the safety of travellers.

THE B. R. V.

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers to-day lose Sergeant-Major Wailling, who has been Sergeant Major of the Corps for four years, as he is retiring from military service after over 22 years in the Army. An effort has been made to obtain an extension of his services for another two years, but this was not permissible. Sergeant-Major Wailling commenced his military career in the Norfolk Regiment, but about ten years ago accepted service with the Volunteers, and was posted to Burma. He was transferred to the B. R. V. in August, 1901, and on the retirement of Sergeant-Major Oag in 1905 was promoted to be Sergeant-Major of the Corps. During his connection of eight years with the B. R. V., Sergeant-Major Wailling has proved himself to be a thoroughly capable and extremely popular Instructor. Of a genial disposition, he was counted by the Officers and rank and file as an excellent Sergeant-Major, and the regret at losing him is universal. He had a great talent for music and was much in demand on the amateur stage. There has of late years hardly been a Concert or play given in Bangalore in which he did not take a prominent part, and as a singer he was much appreciated. Sergeant-Major Wailling handed over charge to Sergeant-Instructor Moring to-day, and will be leaving in a few days to take up an appointment in Coonor in connection with the Police Training School which is being started there. The good wishes of all members of the B. R. V. will accompany him. Sergeant-Instructor Moring will probably succeed to the vacancy, and his appointment will be a very popular one.

LUCKNOW.

At the second Annual Meeting of the All-India Shia Conference, held at Lucknow under the presidentship of Maulana Moulvi Najam-ul-Hassan, nearly 3,000 delegates from Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, Sind, Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Rajputana, and the United Provinces were present.

A fund was opened to promote the progress and education of the Shia community, and it was proposed that scholarships should be given, that Primary schools with boarding houses should be opened in important towns and that the attention of the Shia nation should be turned towards agriculture, trade and manufactures. It was also proposed that in certain towns sugar manufactories should be opened at a cost of Rs. 20,000, and that a factory for butter and ghee, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, should also be opened, by shares and that in these factories only Shia students should be taken for training. Further that at least one student a year should be sent for training to the Agricultural College, and one student every year to the Engineering College at Roorkee.

A lecture on trade and industry was delivered by Mr. S. Mahomed Hadi Hussain, B.A.

The final and most important session of the Conference was presided over by the Nawab of Rampur when many civil officers were present. The speech delivered by the Nawabs on the union of the followers of Islam was impressive.

The following Resolution was passed:—That a Central All India Shia boarding house be opened at Lucknow, for the erection of which a sufficient sum was collected on the spot, the Nawab giving Rs. 5,000 and promising further assistance.

The total amount collected and promised for the various objects sanctioned by the Conference amounted to Rs. 1 lakh.

A poor Shia presented a few pies, which were all that he could afford, and these being deemed sacred, like the Biblical "widow's mite," were put up for sale at Rs. 500 and purchased by Nawab Yusuf Hussain Khan, Barrister-at-Law, who also subscribed Rs. 1,000.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 17th Jan.—Intimation has been received that the High Court will propose to the Government the location of the present Subordinate Judge's Court of Masalipatam at Bellary for one year, from the 1st February next, to relieve the congested state of the file of the District Judge here. In spite of strenuous efforts made by Mr. A. T. Forbes, the District Judge, the civil file has been getting very heavy, and as many as 100 original suits and 500 appeals now await disposal. The last time that a Sub-Court was sitting here was in 1898.

The London Mission has reduced the Wardlaw college to the standard of a High School, and the institution, which will be known hereafter as the Wardlaw High School, will be reopened on the 20th instant.

At the spacious hall of the Vani Vilas Theatre a very pleasant function took place on the 15th instant, when the present and past students of Mr. S. Narayanasawmy Iyer, B.A., B.T., assembled to express their gratitude and do honour to their teacher. Mr. Narayanasawmy Iyer has been connected with the Wardlaw College for about fourteen years and has earned a name for good work as a teacher. As was remarked by one of his colleagues, he had much to do with the F. A. classes, and their success was in great measure due to his work.

Mrs. Engler, M.A., L.T., who presided, in a graceful and felicitous speech bore testimony to the ability and good qualities of Mr. Narayanasawmy Iyer and expressed the common regret at his departure, which was a loss to the Wardlaw College but a gain to the Kumbakonam School. Mr. T. Raghavachariu, B.A., B.L., one of the oldest pupils of Mr. Narayanasawmy Iyer, read an Address and handed a gold medal to Mrs. Engler, who made the presentation. Rao Bahadur C.S. Subrahmanyan also took part in the proceedings. Mrs. Lucas, wife of the Rev. B. Lucas, expressed the regret of the Missionaries for their absence as they were all that day at Bangalore on business.

The President and the guest of the evening were garlanded and after the distribution of flowers the Meeting dispersed.

In September, 1908, the merchants and shopkeepers in Brucepetta combined to close their shops with the view, among other things, of coercing the Municipal executive to withdraw their orders regarding the removal of the mat tatties in front of some of the shops and the removal or reconstruction of water spouts which discharged on to the surface of the roads. The shops were only reopened when the Chairman withdrew, temporarily, the orders to which objection was taken. During the period when the shops were closed there was a serious danger of disturbance. Among those who closed their shops and who failed to support the Municipal executive in the enforcement of its orders were three Municipal Councillors, Messrs. M. Doddappa, M. Thippanna and G. M. Veerabhadrappa. The matter having been reported to Government, orders have now been issued by Government removing the three Councillors from the Municipal Council. In the explanation which these Councillors submitted, they stated that no specific charge had been brought against them and they denied all complicity in the combination. In the course of their order, Government remark:—

"It is a fact that they (the Councillors) refrained from taking an active part in the opening of a Municipal grain shop and from assisting the executive in any way, though they were particularly qualified to do so. The conclusion is therefore irresistible, tha tthe merchants who closed their shops in Brucepetta received the tacit support of the three Councillors whose conduct is now under consideration. If these Councillors desired that the orders of the Municipal executive should be reconsidered on the ground that they caused any unjustifiable hardship, it was open to them to bring the matter to the notice of the Council in a constitutional manner, but their conduct in standing aloof and in failing to assist the executive by such means as lay within their power tended to bring the Municipal administration into contempt and also rendered probable a serious disturbance. It is noteworthy that in Cowl-Bazaar, owing to the more courageous conduct of the merchants, there was at no time any fear of a breach of the public peace. In the opinion of H. E. the Governor in Council, the continuance in office of these Councillors is undesirable in the public interests and he accordingly directs that they be removed under Clause (IV) of Sub section (1) of Section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act. Under Sub-section (2) of the same Section the Councillors in question shall be further declared ineligible for re-appointment or re-election to the Council for a period of five years from this date."

MADURA.

Madura, 16th Jan.—At Christmas time, owing to want of rain, the situation here was becoming very serious, as except in the Periyar-fed tracts the paddy was beginning to wither and dry crops were rapidly dying. During the last days of the year, however, and the first days of the New Year heavy rain fell, and this, coupled with a high "fresh" in the Vaigai River, brought much needed relief. The rain, I am told, especially benefited the Zemindaries of Ramnad and Sivagunga, the tanks receiving good supplies of water and the dry crops being saved when in 'extremis.' Instead of almost total failure, good if not bumper crops are now assured. Grumblers however are to be found on all occasions, and they are not wanting now men who deplored the lack of rain before but who now say that it has come too late and only damaged standing crops. In spite of the rain high prices still rule but it is hoped that when harvesting is in full swing everywhere they will go down. The weather still remains delightfully cool and the nights and early mornings are positively cold. Altogether, it has been an extraordinarily pleasant cool season as far as temperature goes.

A supplementary Christmas Tree was got up on the 11th instant by the Rev. F. E. Cameron, Mrs. Schmidt very kindly putting her house and garden at his disposal for it. In previous years a big Christmas Tree fete has always been held in the Railway Institute grounds, to which all parents, whether on the staff of the S.I.R. or not, were allowed to contribute. This Christmas the Tree was only for the Railway children, ond on this account Mr. Cameron made arrangements for the supplementary Christmas Tree to which all others were invited. They seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves and to appreciate the excellent tea that was provided for them. Potato and Bucket, Egg and Spoon and Go as You Please races were run, which caused the youngsters much excitement, but the Tree itself was of course the [illegible]. The toys were really good, and the casuarina tree provided by Mr. Ross Clark was an excellent substitute for a fire. Mr. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt and the ladies and gentlemen who helped them deserve the thanks of the children for all the trouble they took on their behalf and which afforded them such keen enjoyment.

Madura is quite full again, almost all those who went away for the Christmas holidays having returned. There have been some new arrivals, too, owing to changes on the staff of the South Indian Railway. Mr. Burns takes the place as Resident Engineer, relieving Mr. Clifford, who has gone on leave, and Mr. Barty replaces Mr. Kinloch, who has been transferred to the Arantangi-Ramnad Survey. Mr. Kinloch has been with us for quite a long time and will be much missed. Mr. Shield, one of the last batch of new Civilians, is another newcomer having been posted here to learn work.

Once again we are to have a new head of the District, as Mr. Gillman is going on leave shortly. This will make about the tenth change in this office in Madura since 1900. If the permanent Collector were to come back to the District on the expiry of his leave it would be something to be thankful for, but hitherto this has not been our experience. Let us hope, however, that this time the rule will be broken and that Mr. Gillman will come back to us, as both he and Mrs. Gillman have made themselves very popular and will be greatly missed. Officially, Mr. Gillman has been a great success and there is little doubt that his firm attitude at the time of the Tinnevelly riots, when the mill hands here as well as in Tuticorin were on strike, prevented serious trouble.

We shall also miss Mr. and Mrs. de Chazal, who leave us in March or April. Mr. de Chazal is going on six months leave and it is rumoured that he will not return to this District. The Madura detachment of Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles loses three keen and active members by the departure of Mr. Gillman, Mr. de Chazal and Mr. Kinloch, and we can only hope that those who take their places will also be keen S. P. M. R. men.

The "Irish Times" says:—"No Minister has reached a deeper depth of discredit during the Session than the Chief Secretary for Ireland. His administration of this country has been, and continues to be, a humiliation and a scandal. Over and over again in the House of Commons Mr. Birrell has been obliged to admit the breakdown of the Law in Ireland, yet the Session ends as it began. Ireland is still governed by Parliamentary jokes and by apothegms which supply inspiriting watchwards for the little tyrants of the United Irish League."

Taking the figures for 1907 as the basis of calculation, New York is the biggest port of the world, with a tonnage of 20,891,000, representing both entrances and clearances. Antwerp, Hongkong, Hamburg, London, Liverpool come next, while Colombo, says the "Times of Ceylon" occupies the next place in the list. Colombo in not only the seventh port of the world, but is also the fourth port of the British Empire, Bombay, Calcutta, and even Singapore are far down in the list. The tonnage figures for Colombo for 1908 show an increase when compared with those for 1907.

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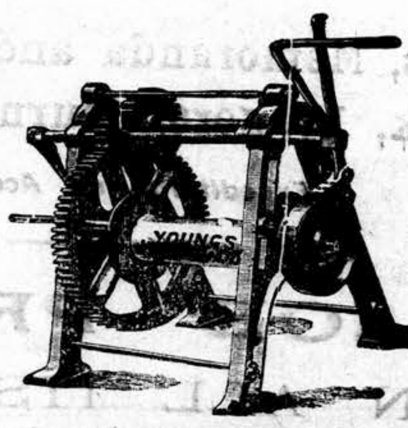
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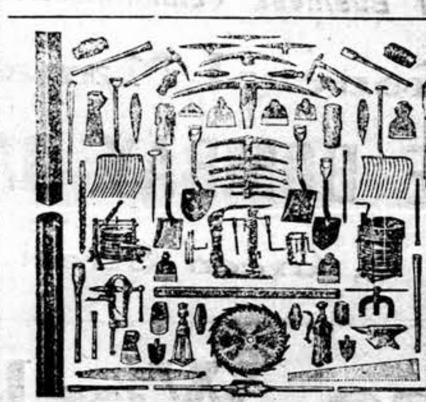
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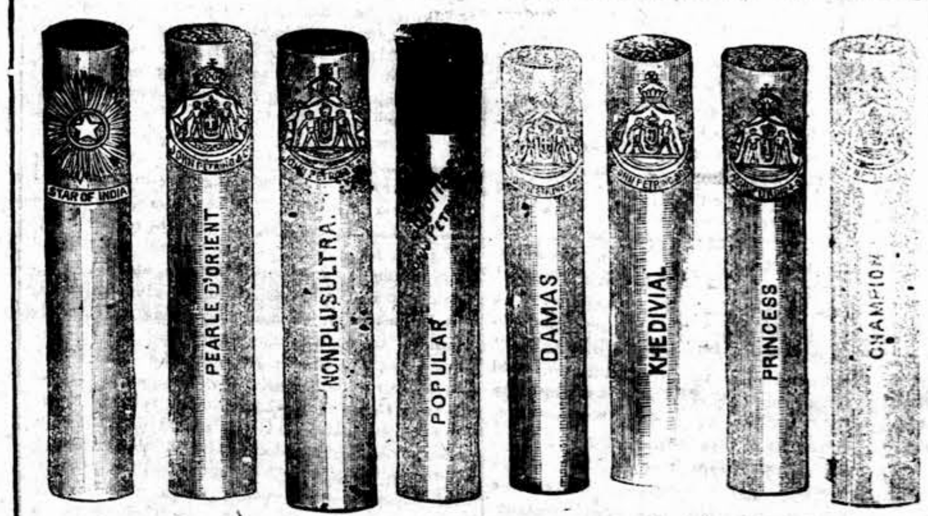
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